THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 111 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates;
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser;
Hornby Road, BOMBAY;

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Tokin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. G. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kolkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Military ground on the west side of Colaba Main Road (Gun Carriage Factory Bungalow Compound) opposite the godowns belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., behind Kavarana Building and next to the Old Colaba Railway Station, the property of Mr. Gambirchand Kedarnath on account of the concerned being salvage of Fire at Maneck Line Godown No. 2, which took place on the 17th April last:—

About 3,000 full pressed bales of Kangaum, Nadod, Nizamabad, Latur, Bhopal, Dhamangoan, Bengal, Khandwa, Nagpur, Mukhed, Dhulia, Mulkapur, Minarkhedi, Jalna and Sindhi Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large lot of loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SWEET WATER ONLY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Maneck Line, Godown No. 2, Colaba, the property of Mr. Gambirchand Kedarnath, on account of the concerned being salvage of fire which took place on the 17th April last at the above godown.

About 700 full pressed bales of Khamgaum, Nandod, Latur and Khandesh Cotton very slightly damaged by sweet water only.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 P.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation Ground, Colaba, in Khimji Vishram's Jetha No. 63, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,500 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large lot of loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th May, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY situate on the East Side of Mount Road, near Coompdoo Road Cart in the Limits of Mazgaon School and M. Jivanji Press.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 10th May at 4 p.m. (D.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for Sheth Tehilram Girdhari as the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ramchandra Balaram Naik by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of October, 1915, and further charge dated the 29th day of April, 1916.

All that piece or parcel of Redeemed Freehold land or ground together with the Chawl under erection (major portion of which has already been erected) standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Mount Road, near Coompdoo Road Cart outside the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4884 square yards and quarter of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A-11796, Old Survey No. 681 and New No. 2-3729, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7856 and Street No. 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the West by the property of Siwji Bapooji on the North by the village passage, and on the South by the property of Nandoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Vendor at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 TONS SCATLINGS.

On SATURDAY the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq. Receiver of the Firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji & Co., the Balance stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji & Co at their shop consisting of.

About 50 Tons scatlings, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May 1917

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 CASES SARDINES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 10th May 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ramanlal K. Desai, Provision Merchant, of Crawford Market the following goods.

50 Cases, Sardines in Tomoto
20 Cases, Sardines in Oil.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 10th May 1917.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line annas 4 extra.

Trade Announcements.—Four annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 231, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay. 2

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. GULABDAS GOKULDAS SARAIYA, 215, Bapu Khote Street. 8083

WANTED for the Office of the Registrar, Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, a TYPIST CLERK. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 8055

WANTED.—An experienced RECEPTION and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for a leading Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 770 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8082

WANTED—At once a SMART TYPIST for service in the Superintendent's Office, Bombay Dockyard. Salary Rs. 45 per month. Apply in person to the

SUPERINTENDENT,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 8075

WANTED GRADUATES (not studying law), strong in English and History as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur, on Rs. 60—5—100, also an UNDERGRADUATE on Rs. 30 per month. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 12th June, 1917.

(Sd.) G. J. PURUSHI,
8077 Head Master.

WANTED—An L. C. E. or one who passes some higher Engineering degree, as a CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER of this Municipality, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs. 2,000 security required. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind and from the time of the Commissioner's approval, the nominee will be on probation for 12 months or for some such further period as the Commissioner may deem fit.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 31st May, 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
8075 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges. ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

WANTED

WANTED—SPARE PARTS for SIEMENS INFERIENTIAL WATER METERS. Lists of stocks available for immediate delivery and prices to be sent to the undersigned.

R. COLLETT,
Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.,
Municipal Office, Bandra. 8081

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 460/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15.

FOR SALE—(1). BAY WALER MARE, 6 years 15 hands, broken to both the saddles, a very quiet and coandential mare price Rs. 750.

(2). BROWN ENGLISH MARE, 5 years 15-2, broken to both the saddles, a well mannered and good mouthed mare likely to make a good hunter, ridden by a lady, price Rs. 1,500.

(3). BAY WALER GELDING, 6 off 15-2½ a very clever hunter and a good jumper hunted regularly last season, price Rs. 860.

(4). BLACK WALER GELDING, 7 years 14-2, very keen hunter and a good lady's hack, hunted for two seasons by a Parsee lady, price Rs. 800.

The above horses can be seen at R. SCOTT & Co.'s STABLES at Gowalia Tank 8056

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that owing to the resources of this Railway being at present fully employed in the movement of Coal, Military and Government traffic, including wheat and other grain for export on Government account, it has been found necessary to stop the booking of public traffic on several sections of the Line. It is probable that these conditions will continue for some time, but as soon and as far as circumstances may permit, the booking of public traffic will be resumed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th May, 1917.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

ON and after the 1st June, 1917, the following scale of Passenger Fares will be introduced on the Broad and Metre-gauge Sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System:—

	Fare per mile for any distance.
First class	1½
Second class	9
Third class	
Mail—Broad-gauge	3½
Metre-gauge	3
Ordinary—Broad-gauge	3
Metre-gauge	2½

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 4th May, 1917. 8090

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7990

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TEMPAISAN MARU" having arrived on the 9th instant from America the Consignees of the Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend the ship every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from alongside the steamer or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for Claim are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
42, Forbes Street
8084 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT Co., Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY the 10th May 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the registered office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

2nd. To confirm the appointment of Sir Ratan Tata Kt. as a Director.

3rd. To elect a Director in place of Sir Ratan Tata, Kt., who retires in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect two Directors in place of [illegible] who retire in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 17th May 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS & COMPANY.
Agents.

Bombay 20th April, 1917. 8038

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for Capital Works to be carried out during 1017-18 on the N. G. S. Ry. between miles 0-50 Manmar-lasur and the value of the works is approximately:—

Quarters	Rs. 18,000
Ballast	Rs. 7,500
Earthwork	Rs. 6,500

Full particulars with forms of tender may be obtained on application to the SUPT. OF WAY AND WORKS not later than the 20th instant.

8059

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 561 of 1914.

SHANKER CHIMNAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Building Contractor, residing at 1st Nowroji Hill Lane, in the City of Bombay. ... Plaintiff

v.

RAMCHANDRA BALARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Building Contractor, residing at Peerkhan Lane, in the City of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 28th day of March, 1917, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following respective pieces of land and premises subject to the rights of the respective Mortgagees of the said premises and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the same in terms of their respective securities:—

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being the site of a tank situate on the West side of Gilder Street within the Town Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on towards the North-East partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 10/3508 and partly by the property of Rustamji N. Byramji Jeejibhoy bearing New Survey No. 1A/3508 on or towards the North West partly by the properties of Rustomji N. Byramji Jeejibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. D/3509 and 1-A/3605 and partly by Government land bearing New Survey No. C-3509 on or towards the South-West partly by the property of the said Rustomji N. Byramji Jeejibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. 1-3509 and 1B-3508 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji bearing New Survey No. 1/3508 and on or towards the South-East by Gilder Street, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17119 and New Survey Nos. 3-3508, 3A-3508 1B-3509 and is more particularly delineated on the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay annexed to the indenture of lease dated, 15th day of April, 1915, being therein coloured red and green the portion coloured red containing by admeasurement 9663 square yards and remaining portion coloured green consisting of a stripe of land fifteen feet in width abutting on Gilder Street and containing by admeasurement 598 60/100 square yards.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board in the City and Island Sub-district of Bombay which piece of land contains a total area of seven hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the North partly by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and partly by Plot No. 42 of the said estate leased to the said Ramchandra Balaram Naik as trustees of temple of Vithoba on the East partly by the Plot No. 42 aforesaid and partly by land of the Board laid out as a passage, on the South by Second Peerkhan Street and on the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 43 of the said estate and which said premises bear New Survey No. 3692, and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 Street Nos. 11 and 12 and are now in the occupation of the said Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mount Road near Gorupdeo Road Oart in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or chawl under construction standing thereon containing by admeasurement 484½ square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155 New No. A 11796 Old Survey No. 681 New Survey No. 9/3720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7950 Street No. 6 and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the North by a village passage on or towards the South by a property of Mahadeo Dewji on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Bapooji and on or towards the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 26th day of May 1917, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLET,
8039 Assistant Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHUNILAL HEMCHAND and MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, both of Bombay Hindus have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Worlee Road of the tenure bearing Collector's New [illegible] other particulars mentioned in the subjoined table.

Situation	Area in Sq. Yds.	Collector's New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Mpl. Nos.
Worlee Rd.	1390	2A/3059	Foras.	G Ward No. 1529 Street No. 529.
,,	111	5/3097	,,	G Ward No. 1629 Street No. 625.
,,	1775	2/3098	,,	G Ward No. 1634 Street No. 633.
,,	1571	2A/3100	,,	G Ward No. 1637 Street No. 636.
,,	477	3/3101	,,	G Ward No. 1643 Street No. 642.
,,	479	6/3107	,,	G Ward No. 1677 Street No. 676.
,,	305	4/3108	,,	G Ward No. 1681 Street No. 680.
,,	441	7/3108	,,	G Ward No. 1679 Street No. 678.
,,	2313	3A/3120	,,	G Ward No. 1137 Street No. 1402.
,,	952	1/3196	Fazandar	G Ward No. 1336 Street No. 335.
,,	997	6/3161	,,	G Ward No. 1173 Street No. 179.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8035 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday, May 12th
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
and following evenings
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Latest and Greatest of the Official Government War Films:—

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE"

AND

"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS"

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY ON THE ANCRE.

Our New Arm

"THE TANKS."

THE TANKS ADVANCING TO ACTION,

THE TANKS 'WALKING THROUGH' ALL OBSTRUCTIONS CROSSING "NO MAN'S LAND,"

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE TANKS.

Absolutely authentic—issued under the Censorship of British General Headquarters—actually taken on the battlefield.

ALSO

"GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME."

FILMS THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

Sole Director for India and the East

MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

PRICES

at 10 p.m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

at 6-30 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 & 4.

Plans open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co from Wednesday 9th May.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-night at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

JEALOUSY IN A SURGEON'S WIFE

is certain to react on her husband's career.

This makes more vital the question:

HAS A SURGEON THE RIGHT TO OPERATE ON HIS OWN WIFE?

Medical ethics forbid it but no laws prevent it. Should there be such a law? You will be able to answer that question only after you have seen

One of the intensely human

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Series of Film Problem Plays.

The Famous Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in one of his latest extravaganzas.

THE FLORA OF JAPAN.

WIFFLES and his DRAMA!

THE THRILLING, PATRIOTIC AND SENSATIONAL UNIVERSAL SERIAL

60,000 FEET LONG

"LIBERTY"

Commencing Saturday, 12th May

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

MARIE WALCAMP, EDDIE POLO

AND

JACK HOLT

PROMINENT ACTORS

FIRST INSTALMENT 8,000 FEET.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 2417.

CHILDREN of Capt. GRANT

BY

JULES VERNE

4 Parts. 5,500 feet

THE MOST ENTERTAINING FILM OF ALL.

Saturday 5th May to Friday 11th May, 1917.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD (Golpitha).

TO-NIGHT! at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT!!

AT MUSTAN TANK, BELLASIS ROAD

Matinee on every Sunday at 4-30 p.m. again at night as Usual

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus

AND

Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals

Special Tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding. For particulars see our handbills.

Prof. Parsharamrao, *Proprietor.*
R. V. Patwardhan. *Manager.*

ANOTHER THRILLING PROGRAMME AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.

THIS WEEK

1 Pathe Colour Travel.
2 Pathe's Latest Gazette.
3, 4, 5 THE TWO DUCHESSES or A WOMAN'S REVENGE.
6 Lukes Preparations.

Time: 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY } MATINEE SHOW, PRIZE SHOW

LOOK OUT FOR

MACISTE ALPINO.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS

This Sensation of the Season

THE GOLDEN ARROW
THE GOLDEN ARROW

No words can convey any idea about this unheard of production. It is the most startling subject of this season—a feast of thrills.

SPARE ONE DAY

and there is your friend

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

to amuse, enlighten and feast you.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30

USUAL HALF RATES.

Do Not Forget to Book your seats at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

Tel. 1882.

Illustrated Booklet, PRICE TWO ANNAS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

Two Shows Daily

6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pathe Presents

in collaboration with

Societe Generale de Cinematographe

THE

RIGHT TO LIVE

OR

"LE DROIT A LA VIE"

Scenario by M. Abel Gange

Mlle. Brabant

in the chief role

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE

LUKE AND THE BANK TAIL

A Comic that will make you laugh.

TO-NIGHT

OUR GALA NIGHT

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 AND 10 p.m.

THE

GAIETY REVUE COMPANY

Presents

OUR GREAT LOCAL

AND

TOPICAL REVUE

BOMBAY BY NIGHT

BOMBAY BY NIGHT

BOMBAY BY NIGHT

SCENE I.

Mrs. LOVELESS' BUNGALOW IN COLABA.

THE

NEGLECTED WIFE.

The Wonderful Deductions of

SUPDT. ROBERT, C.I.D.

and his

FLAPPER MEN?

SEE THE FLAPPER BRIGADE.

SCENE II.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

SCENE III.

SEE OUR IDEA OF THE

DIVORCE COURTS

AND

OUR LADY JUDGE.

Watch the Proceedings and you must

COME AND HEAR OUR

FAMOUS PARSI PLEADER

of the Defence Force.

The first part will be preceded by our

STANDARD VAUDEVILLE

TO-NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,

MARKET BOMBAY.

Dr C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two Gleaming Eyes!

Two Avenging Hands!

What Do They Mean?

SEE

THE *Shielding Shadow*

PATHE'S

Wonder Serial

in fifteen episodes of

ROMANCE, MYSTERY, ADVENTURE

featuring

GRACE DARMOND

LEON BARY RALPH KELLARD

THE SHIELDING SHADOW by George B. Seitz, latest Serial of the PATHE $5,000,000 programme is more mystifying than THE IRON CLAW, more romantic than THE RED CIRCLE, more thrilling than PAULINE and ELAINE.

Read the Story by Randall Parrish in this paper every Friday and Monday.

SEE IT

at The IMPERIAL Theatre NOW!

Time :—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,

LAMINGTON ROAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

OF

SIGNOR MALAGA

AND

SIGNORITA MALAGA

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

Showing: Duke of Connaught at St. Martin's in the Field,—Celebration of St. David's Day in London and Liverpool,—Elephants as War Workers, etc., etc.

A SPLENDID FILM:

THE MAGIC CARPET.

A comedy describing the intrigues of the Court. The Prince was imprisoned because he loved a girl of a modest position, but the girl through the aid of a Magic Carpet given her by a Fairy got him released and also brought back in the heart of the father filial love.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SATURDAY NEXT.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Re. 2.

SAJAN & CO.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ROOFING WHITE GLAZED FLOORING MARBLE **TILES**

Suppliers to Government Public Works Department & Native States.

Tel. Add: SAJAN CO. BOMBAY.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

1 & KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBA

JUST ONE TRIAL

will convince you of the superiority of our

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.

Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price Rs. 7 per piece.

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY.

Benares City.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 8th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	180
" " Imports	..	9,000
Mid. Americans	..	12.83 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	26.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	July. 19.45 +10 / Oct. 18.63— 3 / Jan. 18.71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Not received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
May	12.33	
May-June	12.26	+4
June-July	12.18	
July-Aug.	12.12	+5
Aug.-Sept.	11.82	
Sept.-Oct.	11.71	+4
Oct.-Nov.	11.59	
Nov.-Dec.	11.53	
Dec.-Jan	11.50	
Jan.-Feb	11.47	
Feb.-Mar.	11.45	+3
Mar.-Apl.	11.42	
Apl.-May.	11.40	
May-June	11.38	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8th,

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.39	
May-June	12.32	
June-July	12.24	+10
July-Aug.	12.17	
Aug.-Sept.	11.97	
Sept.-Oct.	11.79	+12
Oct.-Nov.	11.67	
Nov.-Dec.	11.61	
Dec.-Jan.	11.58	
Jan.-Feb.	11.55	
Feb.-Mar.	11.55	+11
March-April	11.50	
April-May	11.48	
May-June	11.46	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool May 8th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	25.00+40
July	24.25+45
Nov.	22.00+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 8th.

G. Bengal Good	9.77
" " Fully Good	9.95
" " Fine	10.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.37
" " " Fully Good	10.46
" " " Fine	9.80
" Broach Good	11.94
" " Fully Good	12.12
" " Fine	12.30
" Scinde Good	10.42
" " Fully Good	10.20
" " Fine	10.45

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		7,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " to Continent		5,606
Futures at New York July		19.35—15
" " Oct.		18.54—19
" " Jan.		18.61—20
Spot Cotton at New York		19 80—30
" " New Orleans		19.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July		18 60— 8
" " Oct.		17.97—12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10¼
Demand Bills		4.75.56
Silver Commercial Bars		74½

New York, May 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		14,000
Futures at New York July		19.56+21
" " Oct.		18.76+22
" " Jan.		18.86+25
Spot Cotton at New York		19.95+15
Futures at New Orleans July		18.82+22
" " Oct.		18.20+23

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 7th.

Bar Silver Spot		37 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rather more offering - Quiet		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		5
" " " 6 "		5 1/4
Interest day to day loans		3 3/4
" 7 day market loans		4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½	
Rupee Paper 3½%	44½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69	Unchanged
Government Securities 3%	59	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15	

London, May 8th.

Silver	37 15/16 No change.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½	
4½% 1925—1945	£91½	Unchgd.
5% New	£94 7/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Quoted	86/9
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Quoted	87/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	8

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Paid	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	660
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	610
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	700
Torla Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	645

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	700

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/1½
Raw Java, C & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21/4½
do. do, Karachi July-Sept.	21/5½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do Karachi July Sept	23/2½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Paid	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/0½

London. May 8th.

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Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Quoted	86/9
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat quoted	87/6

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Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Apl.-May Sellers	610
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	700
Tone of Linseed:—Not active.	
Torla Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	645

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/1½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	21/4½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/5½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	22/10½
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	23/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 9.

The tone of the market this morning was decidedly steadier and on opening at 2-30 p.m. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 383 and July Rs. 395½. Fine Bengal was also steadier at Rs. 283 for May and Rs. 294 for July; and Fine Khamgaon-Akola May was quoted Rs. 357/8. The rise checked buying for a time, but transactions were made a little later on at one rupee lower than the above rates in Broach and Bengals. At Colaba a fairly large business was done in Fine Broach July and the market closed steady as under. Fine Bengal July was also in demand. Rates for Fine Khamgaon-Akola May, as also for all Southern descriptions are nominal as no business was reported.

In New Crop small business was done in Good Broach April in the bazaar on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms.

A private cable received to-day states that the weather in the West of America is unseasonably cold, and that there is "peace talk" in New York. Probably the latter is of German origin.

QUOTATIONS 5-15 P. M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	383
Fine Broach	July	394/5
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	May	356
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	282/3
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	295
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	372
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June	362
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	372
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	380

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	355/6
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	264/5

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 9th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	295	285	275		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	297	287	277		"
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		372	300		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		371	359		"
M. G. Yeotmal		359	344		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		355	340		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		354	329		"
M. G. Amraoti		352	327		"
M. G. Broach		384	380	376	"
M. G. Muttia		322	308		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		401	396		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 9th May 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	...	...	264	--	1/25 Jan. 18
	289	283	278	--	Ready
Bengals (M G)	--	284	--	--	25th May 17
	294	--	--	--	1/25th July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	300	290	280	--	Ready.
	--	295	--	--	1/25th July 17
Kudi Viragon (M.G.) (G.S.)	--	395	380	--	Ready
Akola Khamg.	--	355	325	--	Ready & May
Karanja (M.G.)	--	--	--	--	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	--	353	323	--	Ready & May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	--	359	327	--	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	363	343	--	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	--	368	348	--	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	370	350	--	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	--	380	376	372	Ready
	--	384	--	--	25th May 17
	--	395	--	--	1/25 July 17
Miraj (M.G.)	--	--	--	368	1/25th Apr.
	--	--	--	386	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	--	322	308	--	Ready
	--	--	--	382	June/July
Chagalkote Bilapur (M.G.)	--	--	--	376	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	368	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	370	June/July
	--	--	--	373	Ready &
Westerns (H.G.)	--	--	--	--	June/July
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	363	June July
	--	--	--	380	June/July

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th instant:—

Cotton	25,240 bales
Wheat	48,723 cwts.
Linseed	16,510 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	2,277 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	248 "
Groundnuts	2,343 "
Castorseed	1,116 "
Rice	67,307 "
Myrabollams	6,287 "
Cottonseed	2,269 "
Mowraseed	12 "
Gram	71 "
Joowar	2,023 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,900 "

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by Rail on 7th May, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	29,252
B. B. & C. I. Railway	16½	19,594

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 box Silver Bullion Rs. 2,640 and dollars Rs. 360 from Indian Port. Importer K. Damodhar.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 9th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rail. Delivery.	April May
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 0 0	---
" White Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	6 15 0	---
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 1 0	---
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0	---
" Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0	---
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0	---
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 13 0	8 3 0	---
" Brown Thin	7 0 0	7 8 0	---
Teelseed White 85-15	42 0 0	8 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-25	41 0 0	7 14 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	38 0 0	7 0 0	---
" Black	36 0 0	7 6 0	---
Popyseed, White	6 12 0	7 0 0	---
Groundnuts	35 0 0	---	---
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0	---
Jawa	29 0 0	4 4 0	---
Arandia	16 0 0	7 8 0	---
Forward,	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, April-May	6 0 0	---	---
Linseed May	8 7 0	---	---
" Sept.	9 2 6	---	---
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 9 6	---	---
" April/May	6 6 0	---	---

BULLION.

There is very little business done in the silver market.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-13.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 93-0.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 90-5.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight Francs Frcs. 190½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 298½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

During the one hour that the share market was open a limited business was put through for the June settlement, the market closing quiet but steady.

Standards were quoted at 1,390, Madhawjis at 1,490, Nagpurs at 2,155 x.d., Fazulbhoys at 580, Crescents at 177/8, Pearls at 425, Indian Bleachings at 257/8, Indore Malwas at 345, Bombay Uniteds at 632/8, Swadeshis at 1,565, Simplex at 572/8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were quoted at 217/8 and Defds at 910. Katni ordys were quoted at 255 and Defds at 960.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 41, Central India Mmings at 42, Bombay Burmas at 945, Bombay Trams at 297/8. Alcocks at 780 and Tata Hydro at 1,090.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th May 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th May 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	19,95,200	1,08,80,200
A. D. C. Rly.	65,100	3,31,409
B. K. Rly.	5,500	25,800
C. B. Rly.	10,000	48,900
Total	20,75,800	1,12,96,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th May 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,94,270	1,08,50,056
A. D. C. Rly.	61,415	3,48,756
B. K. Rly.	6,505	29,014
C. B. Rly.	10,810	52,074
Total	22,73,058	1,12,80,903
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—1,98,070	+ 40,144
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	+3,685	— 17,959
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	—1,063	— 3,217
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	— 810	— 3,174

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th May 1917	13,600	59,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th May 1916	11,930	60,509
Increase or Decrease	+1,670	— 809

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 5th May 1917	4,200	18,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th May 1916	2,640	11,615
Increase or Decrease	+1,560	+6,885

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft in.
Wed	9	m 0 8	27 1	9	m 6 12	14 6
		1 4a	29 0		7 1a	18 10
Thur	10	m 0 50	26 10	10	m 6 51	14 3
		1 47a	28 10		7 46a	19 1
Fri.	11	m 1 36	26 6	11	m 7 32	15 3
		2 33a	28 4		8 36a	19 5
Sat.	12	m 2 27	25 11	12	m 8 18	16 2
		3 22a	27 9		9 35a	19 7
Sun.	13	m 3 25	25 8	13	m 9 13	17 3
		4 17a	27 2		10 52a	19 6
Mon.	14	m 4 35	24 11	14	m 10 24	18 5
		5 20a	26 8			
Tues	15	m 5 57	24 11	15	m 0 10	18 10
		6 27a	26 4		11 59a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 12 (Saturday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 13 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 8th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.795 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.0 "
Minimum do.	80.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	150 Miles.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 18th of Raajahul-Murajab, 1335.
Parsi: 2nd of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hong Kong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Homeward Mails close at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted till 5 a.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Hellah, Amarah, Feo, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Their Excellencies formerly open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Bragnza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. Who is Guilty?
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KIRTIKAR—K. R. Kirtikar, Lieut.-Colonel, died at his residence No. 130, Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1917, at 3-45 p.m. Deeply regretted by his friends and relations.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

May 9.

No. 125—WARRANTS.

Warrant No. 166 has been issued to C. S. M. I. Lottington C. D. to proceed to Bombay on permanent duty at Headquarters.

No. 126—TRANSFERS.

The following transfers from No. 1 Artillery Reserve Company take effect from 9-5-17.

To No. 1 General Service Artillery Company No. 208 Gunner G. F. Clifford No. 18 Gunner J. Welch.

To No. 2 General Service Artillery Company No. 218 Gunner M. Claber, N., 217 Gunner L. R. Lilly, No. 229 Gunner B. W. Peel.

To No. 5 General Service Artillery Company No. 215 Gunner A. S. Milne, No. 216 a/Br. D. E. Taft.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

NOTICES.

It is notified for information the medical certificates from military medical officers only will be accepted as a reason for non-attendance at parades.

The Quarter Master's Stores are open from 9 to 10-30 each morning for the issue of stores.

Pay due to any N. C. O. or man should be drawn from Headquarters after parade time either morning or evening.

The Committee of the Rifle Association will meet at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

There will be a meeting of Staff Sergts. and Sergts. at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

POONA RIFLES.

May 9.

410 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th May, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. Saturday at 7 a.m.

Buglers—Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Parades for efficients and extra efficients of last season will commence on 12th May, at 7 a.m. and these members must draw equipment before that date.

For the purpose of attendance at parades during preliminary training members of the Corps will in future be referred to as follows:—

Recruits Traing Class W.
Non-efficients last season Training Class X.
Efficients last season Training Class Y.
Extra efficients last season Training Class Z.

411 Decreased.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

Pte. B. J. D. Prazer (Over Age).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During April, the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,217, the number of new admission being 321.

FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION,

By an error the name of Mr. Shanker Ganesh Nashikker, who has passed the whole examination, second class, in Final M. B. B. S. was omitted from the results published in our issue of the 8th instant.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The postponed meeting of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, which was to have been held yesterday, had again to be postponed as there was nobody present at the time, except the Honorary Secretary.

PARSEE SCOUTING SOCIETY,

The following six gentlemen have been awarded the First-Aid Certificates by the St. John Ambulance Association:—Messrs. R. M. Cooper; H. D. Harda; F. D. Dilwadawala; H. J. Dallas; B. B. Morris and B. M. Sethna.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seventeen attacks and 14 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Maratha Hospital 6 deaths; Worli, 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Tarwadi 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Chukla, two attacks; Mahim 1 attack and 2 deaths; Middle and Lower Colaba, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada, Mazagon, Kanatipura, Byculla and Sion 1 attack each; Umarkhadi, 1 attack and 1 death. There were 9 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 86 as compared with 80 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 72 of 1915.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF TWO BALES OF CLOTH.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FIVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Jetha Chaturbhuj with theft of two bales, worth Rs. 600, containing cloth belonging to Mr. Makanji Bhimdas of M. C. Ghia and Co. Mr. N. M. Vijaykar defended.

It was stated that the complainant, who is the local selling agent of Rao Bahadur Banshilal Abirchand Mill at Ringanghat, missed two bales from his godown in the Moraji Gokuldas Cloth Market, on the 27th December, 1916. The police made enquiries, and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal traced 24 pieces of long cloth to a tailor at Grant Road. Daya Rancliod the accused was the man who had sold these to him. Another 19 pieces were recovered from some merchants without the numbers. It was stated for the defence that the pieces were given him by a friend of his. The accused was had absconded to Jamnagar was brought down from that place. He was sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVER SENTENCED.

Daya Rancliod was then charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal with receiving stolen property. The accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Mansing K. Chabildas and Mr. C. N. Kanuga. The evidence showed that the accused sold the pieces after taking off the numbers on them. The defence was that he did not know that the property was stolen. The accused was fined Rs. 150, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"BIDEE" SMOKING AT COTTON GREEN.

ACCUSED WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Ladhabhai Bedji, under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code, with doing a rash and negligent act, i.e., smoking a bidee in a temple room at the Colaba Cotton Green. Mr. N. N. Saher, who defended and had taken a point that section 290 contemplates injury to human life and not damage to property, withdrew his contention and said that the section did apply to the case.

The Magistrate said people were in the habit of smoking at the Cotton Green, and as there had been frequent fires there the police considered that it was dangerous to allow people to smoke there. The accused had been sufficiently punished as he had to face a Court trial. He warned and discharged him and hoped this would be a lesson to others.

GUNNYBAG MERCHANT CHEATED,

SENTENCES ON TWO ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Premji and Gunia Ali with cheating one Nathu Vaghji, a merchant at Mandvi, in respect of 635 gunny bags, valued at Rs. 320. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Vesavewala defended the first accused and Mr. D. K. Bilimoria defended the second accused.

It was alleged that on the 8th April the second accused went to one Khimji Shamji, representing to him that he had extensive orders for grain, etc., from the military authorities. Khimji introduced him to the first accused who took him in turn to several merchants. Samples were shown and approved of and 635 bags were taken delivery of. The second accused promised to bring the money in the evening but failed to turn up. He was subsequently arrested and on a statement made by him, the first accused was arrested.

The first accused said he was merely a "muccadum." The second accused said he was acting on behalf of his master's firm.

The Magistrate held that the second accused had no intention to pay the money. He sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He further said the first accused was merely a tool in the hands of the second accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A WOMAN BOUND OVER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Kondi bai, a Hindu woman, with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium, on account of a quarrel she had with her daughter. The accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

PAN SELLER FINED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Ramchandra Raghoo, pan-seller, with possessing 1½ grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was fined Rs. 20; in default of payment he was sentenced to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COATS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Abdul Rahiman Kassam and Govind Laxman with theft of coats, belonging to John De Souza, a gunner on board the s. s. Umta and Ardeshir Naoroji also on the same vessel, containing property worth Rs. 25 and Rs. 6-12 respectively; and with aiding and abetting each other. The first accused was given ten stripes, and the second was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th May 1917 was 30.050 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the Observatory barometer reading given.

EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association was held on Monday.

Mr. A. R. King, Honorary Secretary, read the report which was adopted.

THE REPORT.

The report stated among other things:—

There have been a few changes among the office bearers and members of the committee and sub-committees during the year. The committee regret that Mr. W. S. Millard was unable to resume his place in the management on his return from Home. Mr. F. H. Lodge having left Bombay, Mr. R. C. Lowndes kindly undertook the office of Honorary Treasurer of the Association. The Committee have to record, with deep regret, the loss sustained by the Association, and particularly the female-work room, by the death of Mrs. Sanders Slater, who for many years took a leading part in the management of the work-room. The Association is indebted to Mrs. Nelson for the valuable services rendered by her as the Honorary Secretary of the work-room. On resigning this office early in the year, she was succeeded by Mrs. McClansland, all the ladies and gentlemen who have helped in the work of the Association on the Committee tender their warmest thinks.

The subscriptions and donations received direct by the Association and the contributions for special objects aggregated Rs. 6,650-6-3, and the receipts of all branches from all other sources (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 77,263-1-1, making a total of Rs. 83,913-7-4. The total expenditure in all branches was Rs. 57,581-12-9.

The office expenses of the Association have hitherto been very low, but some increase of the charges on account of the establishment will shortly be necessary, for these and for the Homes of the Association more funds are urgently needed.

POOR FUND.

Relief was given on 1,771 occasions during the year, the number of persons relieved being 314 and the cost as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pecuniary aid	4,028	15	0
Travelling expenses	280	8	0
Food	240	3	4
House rent	218	0	0
Total Rs.	4,767	10	4

The receipts of the Poor Fund amounted to Rs. 4,968-0-0, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 229-3-7) and the expenditure to Rs. 5,063-11-4, or Rs. 1,404-0-11 less than that of the previous year.

STRANGER'S HOME.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the inmates:—

Number in the Home on 31st December 1915	12
Admitted during the year	131
Discharged during the year	132
Inmates on 31st December 1916	11
Daily average number	10
Received casual relief	17
Obtained employment	60

The total receipts were Rs. 8,050-1-8, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 996-12-6), and the total expenditure was Rs. 6,668-10-4.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' & WIDOWS' HOME.

For reasons stated above this Home is still at Grant Buildings. There were at the beginning of the year 16 inmates, of whom 9 were soldiers' widows, for whom the Home is chiefly intended. Three inmates died; all were over 70 years of age; one widow was admitted and one re-admitted, and four left the Home, to go to relative.

The receipts were Rs. 4,998-13-11, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 611-0-7) and the expenditure Rs. 4,921-15-3, exclusive of house rent, which is paid from the Building Fund.

Mr. R. Champ continued satisfactorily to perform the duties of Superintendent of the Home with the assistance of Mrs. Champ.

FEMALE WORK-ROOM.

From the account in Appendix E it will be seen that the total earnings were 33,117-4-10 as compared with Rs. 13,170-5-9 in the previous year. The total receipts from all sources, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 702-12-7), amounted to Rs. 36,414-6-10 as compared with Rs. 16,522-15-9 in the year before. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,620-6-10. The average number of workers on the rolls has been 23

Mrs. E. M. Jackson succeeded Mrs. Parkinson as Superintendent of the Work-Room in May 1916 and has worked zealously. Mrs. Howlden has very kindly supplied coal free of charge.

WILLARD MEMORIAL HOME.

This Home is maintained entirely by contributions from the public.

The average number in the Home daily was 9. Altogether 18 women were sheltered in it during the year. 7 were inmates throughout the year. The total receipts were Rs. 2,353-8-0 exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 52-7-8) and the expenditure Rs. 2,217-0-8.

The inmates attend Divine Service regularly on Sundays throughout the year. Prayer meetings were held by ladies and gentlemen interested in the Home.

Miss R. Cooper has been Honorary Secretary of the Home for more than two years and has always evinced much solicitude for the welfare of the Home and its inmates. Mrs. Vodden, Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. & Mr. McAfee and other ladies have taken a kindly interest in the Home.

SHAPURJI BROACHA TRUST.

Fifteen cases were dealt with under the Trust during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,709-14-0.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The disturbance conditions in north India have given widespread rain, but are less marked. Weather continues unsettled, however, in Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and west Central Provinces, local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Punjab, north-west Frontier Province, west Rajputana and Central India west. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma and north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Dhubri, Dinajpur one and half inches, Darjeeling two, Naya Dumka, Benares and Ambala one and half, Montgomery a half, Cherat three, Bikaner, Beesa and Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the Punjab.

UNUSUAL WEATHER AT DELHI.

DELHI, May 9.

Very unusual weather still prevails at Delhi. There have been a few dust-storms attended with rain during the past two weeks. The sky has again become cloudy and it has been raining here to-day since early morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th May, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.39in., Lahore 0.30in. and Ambala 1.68in. Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency amounting to 21deg. F. at Rawalpindi; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and local in Central India West; Deesa has had 1.51in., Ahmedabad 0.48in. and Indore 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.10in., Khandwa 0.12in. and Nagpur 0.32in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have given nearly general rain in the north Punjab and north Gujarat and local rain in the east Punjab, west Rajputana, Central India West and the Central Provinces; they have however decreased in intensity.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and possibly in Sind, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp-in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th May)	86.1	77.0	71	..	7.52	—3.42
Jask	94.1	79.2	63	..	4.23	+0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.5	73.0	73	0.02	0.89	—0.85
Rawalpindi	74.9	61.3	76	0 39	5.86	—4.54
Lahore	91 2	70 8	75	0 30	2.16	—1.69
Hissar	93 4	71 1	82	0.06	4.07	..
Ambala	92.7	66.1	67	1.68	5.68	—0.31
Delhi	95.0	70.8	82	..	1.89	—1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.0	74.9	53	..	2.88	+0.67
Mainpuri	92.5	72.8	66	0.01	2.94	+0.41
Jhansi	90 4	73.8	60	..	3 47	+1.61
Cawnpore	92.0	71.1	69	..	4.46	+2.22
Allahabad	93.8	73.4	60	..	4.62	+2 31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107 7	77.9	65	0.07	0.52	—0.81
Karachi	87.2	77.0	84	..	1.36	—0.27
Ajmer	91.9	74.0	56	..	1.50	—0.08
Jalpore	92.5	72.0	48	..	1.97	+0.29
Kotah	92.6	76.2	55	..	1.41	+0.07
Mount Abu	75.5	62.9	73	..	1.52	+0.13
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Gondl	96.4	76.1	65	..	0.60	+0.02
Dwarka	87 7	79.6	80	..	0.02	—0.67
Veraval	84.1	80.0	80	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	99.2	70.3	65	..	2.38	+1.83
Bhavnagar Para	99.4	72.8	75	..	1.37	+0.67
Surat	91.1	77.3	94	..	0	—0.99
Ahmedabad	89.6	69.9	83	0.48	2.43	+1.99
Deesa	86.8	68.3	88	1.51	5.00	+4.46
Neemuch	87.1	66.0	87	0.07	4.80	+3.88
Indore	89.8	66.1	77	0.11	2.53	+1.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.1	70.1	61	0.10	8.30	+5.37
Saugor	90.6	67.0	61	..	8.69	+1.03
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	95.1	70.1	67	0.12	1.80	+0.45
Akola	98.0	72.4	54	..	5.49	+2.28
Amraoti	94.0	65.2	60	0.04	4.81	+2.46
Nagpur	92.9	67.5	70	0.32	7.03	+4.47
Chanda	95.7	71.0	74	0.08	6.28	+2 76
Raipur	89.5	68.0	67	0.04	9.34	+6.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.0	79.0	70	..	2.57	+1.02
Ratnagiri	88.8	76.1	72	..	8.65	+7.81
Marmugao	89.4	79.2	72	..	5.86	+3.71
Karwar	90.8	77.8	73	..	9.76	+7.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.5	69.4	59	..	1.89	+0.78
Ahmednagar	95.0	64.8	53	..	2.45	+0.66
Poona	93.4	67.0	65	..	3.76	+1.94
Sholapur	98.1	73.8	53	..	9.90	+7.07
Bijapur	96.3	71.2	58	..	11.37	+9.00
Belgaum	91.3	68.8	70	..	12.45	+8.12
Aurangabad	96.3	68.4	61	..	2.66	+0.83
Nizamabad (Indar).	92.0	74.8	97	..	4.40	+2.09
Hyderabad	92.0	74.2	58	..	10.36	+6.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	78.6	69	..	6.37	+1.00
Calicut	90.8	78.5	77	..	7.41	—4.91
Cochin	90.2	79.7	66	..	12.08	—6.12
Colombo	87.2	75.6	95	0.08	37.63	—3.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.0	74.7	83	0.75	12.80	+4.95
Bellary	97.5	75.7	47	..	6.80	+3.04
Cuddapah	103.8	83.1	51	..	5.33	—0.15
Madras	98.7	78.4	63	..	18.55	—2.59
Bangalore	89.0	66.8	75	..	14.52	+7.94
Coimbatore	96.6	67.1	61	..	8.41	+0.24
Trichinopoly	102.8	77.2	58	..	4.62	—7.80
Negapatam	95.6	78.9	72	..	17.16	—13.37

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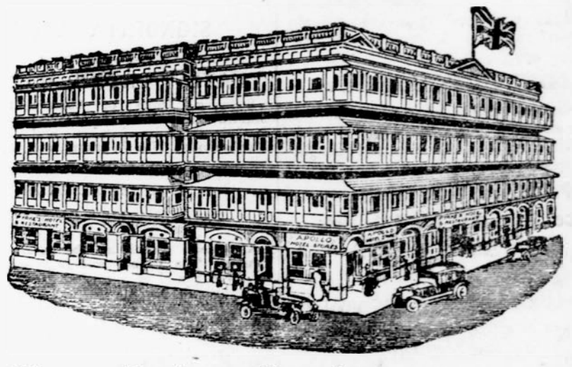

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MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The opening ceremony of the Matunga Residents' Association Free Library and Reading Room took place on Sunday last. There was a good gathering of residents and of the promoters of the institution, and on the motion of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, seconded by Mr. Velji Lakhamshi Napu, President of the Matunga Residents' Association, Mr. Syud Hossain was voted to the chair. The Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. Jivraj G. Nenshi, then read the report.

ORIGIN OF MATUNGA ASSOCIATION.

He said: The Matunga Residents' Association was established in 1911 for the purpose of fostering unity, spreading education, encouraging industries, settling petty disputes and so on, and it resolved to facilitate the working of its mission by opening a free Library, to be taken advantage of by the inhabitants of the locality. The prosperity of a Nation, the speaker said, chiefly depended on its means of education. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore, Baroda and similar other Native States have conferred the boon of free and compulsory primary education on their respective states and we hope that similar efforts of making primary education free and compulsory will also be made by the benign British Government. In this connection said the Secretary, it was satisfactory to note that in Matunga, where there had been no school for primary Gujrati students a few years back, there has now been established a Gujrati School managed initially by the residents and now by the municipality.

Since this Association came into existence many other sister assosiations have been established at Dadar, Ghatkoper, Thana, Kalyan, Santa Cruz and lately at Ville Parle while the residents of Kurla and Mulund are also trying to establish similar Associations.

The Residents of Matunga have helped the library a good deal in money and other requirements, but to make it a complete success in future many more things are necessary, and they hoped to institute a building fund to secure permanent and proper housing for the library.

GRIEVANCES OF MATUNGA RESIDENTS.

Mr. W. T. Halai, in requesting the chairman to declare the Matunga Residents Association Free Library and Reading Room, open, remarked that veteran leaders like the Hon. Mr. Wacha (Loud cheers) advocates on the outbreak of plague that if the condition of Bombay was to be improved it was the paramount duty of the Bombay Municipality and also of the Improvement Trust when it came into existence to develope Matunga on proper sanitary lines, but their autocrats and bureaucrats who were otherwise occupied would not act upon the suggestion. It, therefore, fell to the lot of the poorer classes themselves to make a Colony of their own to save themselves from the ravages of plague and the most insanitary and unhealthy slums of Bombay. They developed it according to their own requirements. The Municipality and the Improvement Trust could have developed it much more cheaply. They did not rise to the occasion at the proper time and when most of Matunga was built up they come forward with their schemes of development. The result of it is that what before could have been done for one rupeee without creating any unnecessary hardship can hardly be accomplished now by spending 100 rupees or probably more. But even so what have they done? Even the main road leading from the G. I. P. Matunga Station Bridge to their present premises, through the bazaar, was a disgrace to the Municipality, and the Improvement Trust of Bombay. The Municipal Act provided that the Municipality should give primary education free or at any rate at moderate expense. The Municipality even there failed in its duty most miserably. The poor people who came to reside here had to decide between the two alternatives viz., either to keep their children in utter darkness uneducated or to incur the very heavy costs and risks of having to send their children for schooling to Bombay. They adopted both the ways and ultimately they found out also a third way and that was of establishing here a primary school. Of course after the lapse of over a decade the Municipality has now taken it up. But it has not yet set about making necessary sanitary arrangements in the locality. So far all the petitions and representations of the Residents have—been either noted or recorded in the Corporation records or thrown into the waste paper basket. The Municipal Act provides that the Municipality shall provide free libraries within its areas. It is nearly thirty years since the present Municipal Act came into force and to-day they asked after three decades if the Bombay Municipality had provided even a single library to the city (shame).

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Referring to the Library newly opened the speaker hoped that it will educate the Matunga public in the ways of the attaining of Self-Government and securing redress of grievances. The remedies were in their own hands. They must see that their own representatives or those elected by the people performed their duty. They should tell the Corporation that unless their legitimate grievances were redressed it would be their painful duty to stop the payment of the taxes. The official eyes should be opened to the fact that the people's money is not meant for costly schemes costing crores of rupees, which except filling the coffers of a few officials did no good to the people, but that it was paid for the good of the people, to give them good sanitary arrangements comforts, proper roads, proper drains, proper lights and for educating their children.

The speaker finally requested the Chairman to declare the Free Library and the Reading Room open.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Syud Hossain said he fully shared the regret of those present which had been expressed by Mr. Nanavati and the President at the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Horniman, who was to have declared the Matunga Residents Free Library open that day. He knew it was also a matter of disappointment to Mr. Horniman for, as they knew, he had always had full sympathy with their activities and admired the spirit of self-reliance and self-help which had characterized their Association in the past. As regards the Free Public Library and Reading Room which they had met to inaugurate, Mr. Hossain said it was a real pleasure to him to be present on the occasion, as it was precisely this kind of institution, and even more the spirit behind the movement, which was the surest guarantee of the eventual attainment of Home Rule in India. Three-fourths of the miseries and weaknesses of the people of India were due to ignorance, and a heavy pall of illiteracy still hung over the masses.—a state of things which could not have been possible had the Government in the past realized its responsibilities in respect of the education of the people committed to its charge. However, they were moving forward,—very slowly, but still forward, and the pace could only be accelerated by such efforts as the Matunga Residents Association had put forth to create a healthy interest in the concerns of the community. Too often in India, as in other countries, the larger and more important centres such as the Metropolis tended, or appeared to make a monopoly of political activity. That was a lop-sided arrangement. In India they had a special and age-long tradition of village Government and village public life. It was necessary that every suburb and every village in the country, no matter how obscure or remote, should have proper educational facilities and the necessary institutions of promoting the civic sense. In declaring the Library and Reading Room open Mr. Hossain wished the institution and the Association, a long career of usefulness and prosperity, and trusted that from their modest beginning they would build up a model Free Library which would be an example and a source of emulation to other parts of the Presidency.

Mr. Hossain declared the Library open. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MATUNGA PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENING CEREMONY.

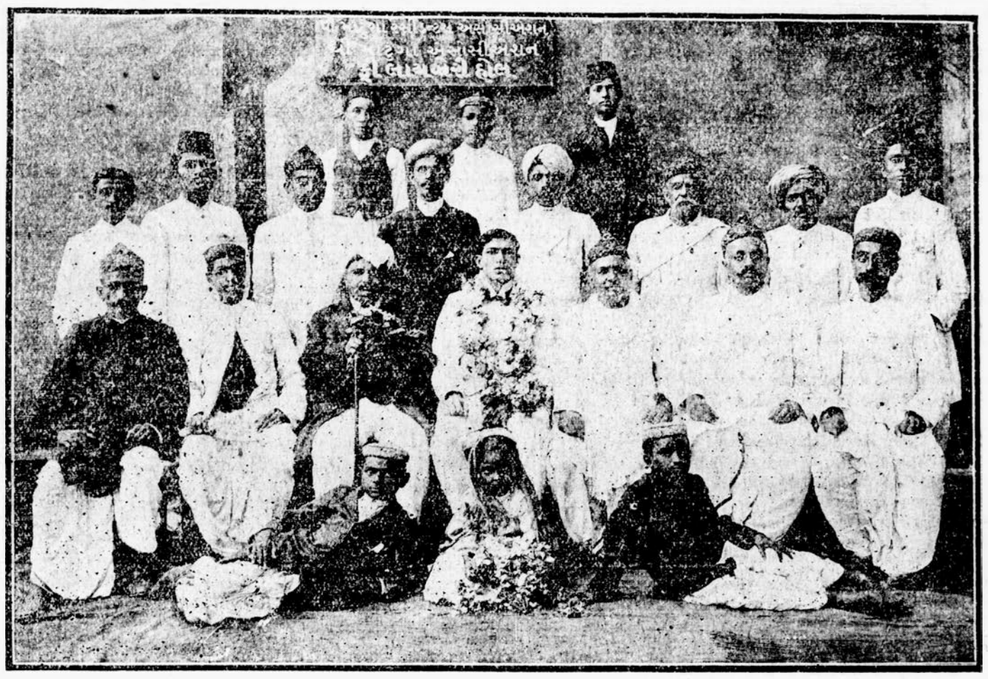

Photo by Jayakar's Studio.

Frontrow: names from left to right—Mr. Manji Kanji, Mr. J. Nensey, Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, the Chairman, Mr. V. Veerji, Mr. K. T. Rowji, Mr. M. G. Nensey.

DEATH OF THE VICEROY'S SON.

BELGAUM H. R. LEAGUE'S CONDOLENCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following message has been sent by the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the President of the Home Rule League, Belgaum to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Please convey to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford the sincere sympathy of Karnatak Branch Home Rule League, Belgaum, in their sad bereavement consequent on the untimely death of their beloved brave, son, Lieutenant-Honourable F. Thesiger."

POONA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Tennis Tournaments of the Poona Open Tennis Championship came to an end on Tuesday evening. The results in the respective Events were as follows:—

Champion in Open Singles:—Mr. Fyzee.

Champions in Open Doubles:—Messrs. Chinmulgund and Fyzee.

Champions in Hindu Doubles:— Messrs. Khare and Mehendale S. G.

The Prize Distribution ceremony was celebrated at the Deccan G. Y. M. at the hands of the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri of Servants of India Society, Poona. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjapye and the Hon. Mr. B. S. Mamat had also graced the occasion.

A WOMAN'S DEATH FROM DOG BITE.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST G. T. HOSPITAL STAFF.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Nilibai, a Hindu woman aged about 30.

Chima Sonoo, the deceased's husband stated that she was bitten by a mad dog about three months ago and on Tuesday night she became very violent. He took her to the G. T. Hospital at 10 p.m., but he was told she would not be admitted at night. He left her on the footpath, and went to fetch a victoria. The deceased did not drink, she was foaming from the mouth. He had not reported to the police about her being bitten by a dog. No liquor was given to her; she would not look at water. Witness was sure she had no liquor on Tuesday. Other people also had seen her on that night.

Dr. Ramdas G. Koppiker, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said Police Constable No. 3 A brought the deceased to the hospital at 12-30 a.m., and arrangements were made to receive her immediately. When she was admitted she was rowdy, talking anything in loud tones. There was a smell of alcohol at the mouth. Her pupils were dilated, pulse a little weak and quick; she was brought from the road side on Carnac Road, where it appeared she had been lying for a long time before admission to the hospital. On being made to sit up in the chair for the stomach-pump she suddenly collapsed and died at 12-45 a.m. He was of the opinion that death was due to heart-failure.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

"ILL TIMED FACETIOUSNESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day your correspondent, "A Home Ruler" fathers on to me certain statements regarding frequenters of the Grant Road theatres. I made no statements whatever about them. All I did was to read the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna's complaint to the Commissioner on his worship requiring me to do so and this appears perfectly clear from the report of the case in your issue of May 3rd in which you say as follows:—"Counsel then referred to the letter written by Mr. Sethna to the Commissioner which was *read out in Court and in the course of which* it was stated to the effect that he, Mr. Sethna, had discovered lately that Anantram had nothing whatever to do with the Theatrical Company, that Anantram told him that Mr. Justice Macleod and others had promised to be present at the performance, that at the performance Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Sethna and another gentleman were the only respectable persons present, the rest of the spectators present being the usual frequenters of the Grant Road theatres."

Thus you will see, sir, that I was not responsible for the statements at all and that I simply read Mr. Sethna's complaint to the Commissioner which complaint contained the statement. I regret that your correspondent should have rushed into print and misrepresented your report, which is quite clear. I also think it would have been much fairer for your correspondent to have come out with his name if he had the courage of his convictions.

In the same letter he has attacked the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. I hold no brief for this gentleman, but it is hardly fair for anyone to take shelter under a *nom de plume* and attack an officer who, by virtue of his position, is unable to reply, or to correct misstatements.

Your readers can hardly give credit to the statements of a careless critic of the type of "A Home Ruler."

I trust now your correspondent will have the fairness to apologise to me and you will have the fairness to give the same publicity to my letter as you have given to that of "A Home Ruler."—Yours etc.,

RUSTOM D. N. WADIA.

Albert Buildings,
Bombay, 9th May, 1917.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. GILDER APPOINTED MUNICIPAL MEDICAL EXAMINER.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the appointment of a Municipal Medical examiner. The Sub-Committee in their report stated that they recommended "after careful consideration of the applications, that Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bombay), M.D., B.S. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), be appointed Municipal Medical Examiner. With high professional qualifications he combines varied experience and the Sub-Committee trust his name will be acceptable to the Standing Committee."

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that as recommended by the Sub-Committee Dr. M. D. D. Gilder be appointed Municipal Medical Examiner.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved as an amend the appointment of Dr. D. P. Sethna as Municipal Medical Examiner.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy's amendment, being put to the vote, was lost.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved as an amendment that Dr. Bhatwadekar be appointed to the post.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

This amendment was also lost.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved as an amendment the appointment of Dr. Kias to the post.

Dr N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

This amendment was also lost, and the original proposition, moved by Sir Sassoon J. David, was carried.

LATE DR. MOULTON.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Iranian Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, to give expression to their sense of regret at the sad death of the late Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton. Mr. L. N. Banaji presided.

The Chairman referred to the services rendered by the late Dr. Moulton in the cause of Iranian literature.

Mr. N. F. Kayani moved the following resolution: "That the Iranian Association places on record its deep sense of the irreparable loss to the Parsi community caused by the untimely death of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Lit. Professor in Manchester University, who was eminent among the very few European scholars known for their special study of Iranian literature and the Zoroastrian religion. His profound knowledge of comparative religion and Indo-European philology, his liberal appreciation of the Zoroastrian religion, his warm sympathies with all professing the religion and his temperament full of humility and tenderness, will long be remembered by all who have had the good fortune to know him; the Association tenders its sincere condolences to his children and brother, in their sad bereavement; that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the late Dr. Moulton's brother and children."

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded and Mr. P. A. Wadia supported the resolution, which was passed.

MOULTON MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji moved that a fund be started by the Iranian Association, to be called the Moulton Memorial Fund, to encourage Iranian studies among Parsi students and particularly among Athornans.

The proposition was carried.

WONDERFUL WAR PICTURES.

THE ANCRE AND TANK FILMS AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Grim but not gruesome, educational and at the same time interesting and entertaining, the new series of British Official War films, the "Battle of the Ancre and the Advance of the Tanks" which will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, the 12th instant, will bring home to everyone who sees them, the realities of the war. There are parts of the picture that hurt, the parts in which we see the dreadful aftermath of a push forward; the wounded men being brought in to the dressing stations; but the hurt is alleviated a little when we see how tenderly the wounded are attended to, and how cheerfully they bear their wounds. That, indeed, is the keynote of the film—the cheerfulness of the British Tommy—new style and old!—no matter in what circumstances he is placed. To us, in the quiet backwater India is in war time, compared with our dear Home country, the Ancre films bring a realisation of what our brothers, relatives and friends are going through; and they show us also that our new armies have imbibed the spirit of the old, and that our countrymen who are now soldiers of the King and who are "doing it" in France, or in the Balkans, or in Mesopotamia or in East Africa, can, and do, "smile, smile, smile" all the time.

There is a wonderful picture showing a portion of the advance trenches with the men waiting to go "over the lid" in the dawn, of which Mr. Lloyd George spoke so eloquently the other day. We see the faces of the boys, tense and eager, but always smiling and joking awaiting the command to go over and we see those same boys returning some whole and fit and ready for the next little lot; others wounded slightly, and able to walk with assistance; still others on stretchers; and every man of them still keeps smiling. Who can doubt that an army composed of men who laugh when waiting to go forward to almost certain death; and laugh when they have momentarily cheated the Great Reaper, and either come out whole or have "stopped" a bullet or a piece of shrapnel, must triumph in the end? But who, also, can help thinking as he sees those who do come back, of the gallant lads who don't; the laughing lads who, when the attack is over, are left behind in the desolate, devastated no man's land they attempted so gaily and so gallantly to cross? As has been said, the film is not gruesome, but no one with imagination can help realising what a deadly business this war is, and the man or woman is not to be envied who can sit through this picture dry-eyed, when he or she, sees light-hearted soldiers on the screen, and realises that probably long ere this many of them have made the greatest sacrifice for their country.

The Ancre Tank and Air Service films will be publicly shown at the Excelsior Theatre, for the first time on Saturday, the 12th instant at 6-30 and 10 p.m. and subsequently twice each evening. And they must be seen.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The chief attraction of the programme, commencing to-night at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre), is a local and topical revue called "Bombay By Night." It is a fine revue, replete with most interesting situations and side-splitting fun. The story opens in a Mrs. Loveless' Bungalow at Colaba, who is jealous of her wayward husband's amorous leanings towards other women and she puts the police on his track. "Superintendent Robert" arrives at some very startling conclusions as to the husband's doings and he eventually succeeds in catching him, in the act of kissing somebody else's wife at the Victoria Gardens. The scene then shifts to a divorce court where the audience is introduced to a peculiar judge, a "famous Parsi pleader", and a "member of the Defence Force". "Charlie," the inimitable comedian, is the life and soul of the revue and is sure to keep the audience in continued roars of laughter from start to finish, and the pratter of the "famous Parsi pleader" will be screamingly funny. These two are supported by a strong company of talented artists, and the whole show is sure to prove a tremendous success. The revue is preceded by stro vaudevilles. The picture part of the programme is also strongly represented, "The Flower Girl of Cornwall", being a thrilling drama full of sensational situations. It is altogether an excellent programme, which nobody should miss seeing.

BARODA INDUSTRIAL CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Baroda Industrial Club, which has been started mainly by the members of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology at Baroda had a very successful evening function on Wednesday the 2nd instant, when Mr. L. G. Khare, the general secretary of the Guild, came down from Bombay to give a short address. R. B. Govindbhai Desai, Joint Sur Suba, Baroda State, presided and among those present were the Director of Commerce and Industry, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, the Principal of the Technical Institute, the Mining Expert and others.

Mr. Khare described in detail how the Indian Guild was keeping up a register of foreign-trained men and gathering useful Industrial information and the meeting debated upon various ways of bringing together skilled Indian Labour and Indian Capital. It also discussed the methods to be adopted so as to minimise the difficulties of small manufactures.

The President described the various industrial schemes that were being investigated by the State and the difficulties they had to meet with. He thought that Societies such as the Guild could do much useful work by co-operation.

Several new members have joined the Indian Guild of Science as a result of Mr. Khare's visit and the Institution, of which H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar is a Patron, is being cordially supported by the officers of the State.

THE COTTON FIRES PROBLEM.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

WHAT THE INSURANCE COMPANIES SHOULD DO.

(From a Correspondent.)

Various theories have been put forward in connection with the epidemics of these fires. Some ascribe them to natural causes like spontaneous combustion due to the hot weather and the watering of the cotton during the process of ginning or the iron hoops which bind the bales. Some say that they are due to speculation consequent upon which the "tejiwallas" would be very glad to see the market relieved of considerable quantities of cotton or the holders would willingly see their cotton destroyed before they suffered more in a falling market. Some complain of the profits made by the purchasers of salvage the big fees earned by surveyors, the good business which the auctioneers and the labour contractors get and the excessive claims which the liberality of the insurance offices is supposed to induce them to pay; and it is suggested that these fires can probably be brought home to one or more persons belonging to one of these classes.

DUTY OF FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

It is primarily the duty of the Police to get at the culprits and so to police the cotton greens that further mischief would become impossible. But it is the duty of the Fire Insurance Association to take preventive measures. They have by various tariff ratings induced the cotton merchants to make a large number of very important changes on the cotton storage area at Colaba in the light of the experience of these fires during 1914. New godowns have been built according to latest ideas; and old ones have been improved in various ways. The levels of the open plots have been raised; the storage is not so congested as formerly; and the piles are no longer so objectionably tall. The Fire Insurance Association has moreover offered large rewards of Rs. 10,000 in 1914 and recently Rs. 15,000 for the apprehension of the miscreant or miscreants.

This last step of the Fire Insurance Association indicates that at least a majority of the Fire Insurance Offices believe that these fires are due to incendiarism. In America and in Liverpool and elsewhere very large stocks of cotton are usually held. But nowhere have such cotton fires recurred with such or any persistency as here. Some years ago an epidemic of fires occurred in Liverpool where the incendiaries were brought to book. The worldwide experience of Fire Insurance Companies points to incendiarism.

For the past six or seven days at the request of the Fire Insurance Association a military picket has been guarding the Colaba Cotton Greens. There have been no fires there during this time. It is scarcely possible that the fires have stopped owing to unknown causes; but the great probability is that they were due to incendiarism which has been checked by the military watch.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

There is one point on the score of which the Fire Insurance Offices are themselves open to censure. Have they taken all possible steps for their protection? Some years ago there used to be frequent fires in the local hay godowns. The Fire Insurance Association at once decided to impose a retention clause upon the hay merchants, who were thereby required to retain a half-share of the risk on themselves uninsured. This changed the hay merchants into watchful and careful business men and the disastrous hay fires have not periodically recurred again. In the case of cotton insurances we are told that such a step would interefere with the banking. But surely if the amount of retention is carefully fixed, there should be no difficulty about banking cotton. Let us suppose that the cotton merchant is required to retain 10 per cent. of the risk upon himself. This would not it is believed interfere with the banking. The banks seldom lend more than 75 per cent. on cotton. Therefore if the cotton is insured 85 per cent. and uninsured to the extent of only 15 per cent. the banks would still have about 10 per cent. more insurance than they would require or in other words the insurance would still be 20 per cent. in excess of their loans. Thus the bankers would be fully provided with insurance under this proposal. The cotton merchant who would remain interested to a small yet salutary extent will surely change himself from the fully secured disinterested on-looker into a careful and wary guardian of his cotton and a trusty friend of the insurance companies. It may then be well asked why has the Fire Insurance Association not taken a step in this direction. It is shrewdly suspected and I believe it is a fact that the cotton merchants have very great influence, over the insurance companies who themselves are entirely divided, each one looking after its own interests, owing to the keen competition that is raging in the fire insurance circle in Bombay.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

This being the state of affairs, who should step in but the Government. If the Fire Insurance Companies themselves fail to take the necessary step, let the Government intervene and legislate requiring the retention in the interests, (1) of the insurance companies who are at present exposed to such abnormal risks, (2) of the cotton merchants who are at present running the risk of becoming altogether uninsured if the cotton fires go on recurring, (3) of the banks who would have to give up lending their monies on cotton, if on account of the continuation of these fires the insurance of cotton became a rare article, and (4) of the cotton mills and all the country as will be apparent to all.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A TANNERY OWNER."—Your letter cannot be published. It is defamatory.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 10, 1917.

COERCION AND CITIZENSHIP.

A somewhat distracted public is prepared in these days for many an unexpected and unsettling *fiat* in the shape of an official communiqué, ordinance, regulation and what not, but we are favoured to-day with quite one of the most *recherche* things in the line in a message from Madras, from the Associated Press. It purports to be a quotation from the "South of India Observer," but whether it is a Government resolution or a special demi-official communiqué with which our not too famous contemporary has been entrusted, is not indicated. But whether a formal executive order or not, the inspiration and phraseology alike of the communication are unmistakably bureaucratic. We do not know whether the Associated Press transcribed the whole of the message which the "South of India Observer" has been charged to deliver to the world, or only a part. Any way, the first paragraph (of the two) consists of three somewhat peremptory consecutive sentences:

(1) The attention of the Government of Madras has at last been drawn to the attempts which have of late been made to bring students in schools and colleges under the influence of the political propaganda.

(2) The Governor-in-Council has expressed a strong opinion that in the interests both of educational advance and of the youths themselves, it is unwholesome and undesirable that students should be involved in such discussions and he has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when action should be taken to deal with this tendency.

(3) Government believe that to this end parents and guardians of students in question can give valuable aid by using their influence against the practice of students taking part in political agitation, and it is hoped that they will realize the grave responsibility which lies on them in this respect.

This is by way of preamble to the pains and penalties implicit in the second paragraph of the order. We have only to observe in regard to the preamble that its essential vagueness is only equalled by its dogmatism. The method is almost *a priori*. We should want further specification, for instance, of such phrases as "political propaganda" in (1), of "such discussions" in (2), and of "political agitation" in (3). If the public is to render such help as the Government of Madras ask for, they are entitled to know the evidence on which the authorities base their dogmas and their conclusions. What is the nature of "the attempts which have of late been made to bring students in schools and colleges under the influence of political propaganda"? And, as we have asked, what political propaganda? These are, however, points that do not apparently trouble the Madras Executive. They are content to go on to assert that the disciplinary regulations contained in the Madras Educational Rules already in force are "insufficient" (it is curious how coercive measures in any given quantities *never* seem to suffice), and

Government, therefore, have directed that no undergraduate student in any college and no pupil in any school shall be permitted to take part in public political discussion, to attend poltical meetings, to join any political association, or to take part in any movement with which, it is, in the opinion of the educational authorities, undesirable that persons still *in statu pupillari* shall be associated.

This is a drastic and, we venture to say, unjustifiable order. No sensible person desires, or would argue, that students should be allowed or encouraged to waste their time and energies over useless or pernicious forms of activity, political or other. But to direct that "no undergraduate student in any college shall be permitted to take part in public political discussion to attend political meetings, to join any political association, etc.," is a thoroughly retrograde and mischievous measure. It shows the Madras Government to be in the kind of mood for student-baiting over which Sir Bampfylde Fuller came to grief. The proper and natural people to look after the public or private morals of students, outside the School or College hours, are the guardians of the boys, and they should be presumed to have sufficient discretion and sense of responsibility to be able to mould the political consciousness of their sons or wards, as the case may be, without dictation or interference from Government officials.

In a matter of this kind a sweeping prohibition, such as the Madras Government have resorted to, invariably defeats the object it is intended to serve. Everything depends, as we have suggested above, on the nature of the propaganda from which it is desired to restrain the students. Where the authorities do not deign to indicate or specify it, and taboo "public political discussion" unconditionally, they are embarking, we have no hesitation in saying, on an essentially anti-educational propaganda of their own. Education, no less in India than elsewhere, does not consist in mere school attendance and cramming. If the student is to grow into a useful and well-equipped citizen, it is indispensable that he should take an intelligent and active interest in every legitimate and wholesome public activity affecting the welfare of his province and country. What right have the Madras Government to deny him this privilege? On this point we would recall to their mind the words in which Lord Chelmsford put before the students of the Calcutta University the purpose that should animate their College days. "What then," asked the Chancellor, "do we look for from you as a result of your University life?"

> "First that you should come out with your character formed and strengthened, and that that character should be no unworthy one, and next that you should come out men ready to take up the duties of citizenship and play your part in the common life, in short, men with character and purpose. As I look back to my University days I believe, even as undergraduates we dimly held by these two ideas, character and the responsibility of citizenship for us.

Can any of the officials responsible for the order of the Madras Government honestly say that the ideal which the Viceroy so finely described and commanded to the acceptance of Indian students, is likely to be furthered by the kind of ridiculous coercion that the order contemplates? How are the students to grow into "men ready to take up the duties of citizenship and play their part in the common life," and develop "character and purpose," as Lord Chelmsford suggests and desires, on the lines laid down by the Madras Government? The contradiction, indeed, between the respective notions of the Viceroy and the Government of Madras is so gross and palpable that we trust the Government of India will take an early opportunity of cancelling the order. The Madras Government have apparently worked themselves into a curious frame of mind. In urging the heads of schools and colleges "strictly" to enforce their directions in regard, among other things, to the exclusion of students from political meetings, they say: "In doing so they should have regard not merely to the declared purpose of the meeting, but also to the speakers who will address it." So that the heads of educational institutions are asked not only to sit in judgment on the objects of a meeting but also on the individuals who may address it! We wonder what the method of dividing the sheep from the goats will be. A reference to the local C. I. D.? At this rate we may as well have the Indian Univrsities incorporated into the Police Department. Certain high police officials should make picturesque Vice-Chancellors, and in course of time, doubtless, "C. I. D." after the name of a person will come to be recognized as a high academic distinction!

INDIA'S IMPORT TRADE.

We have already referred to the broad features of India's sea-borne trade in the return for the twelve months, which ended on 31st March last. To-day we propose to take a closer survey of the important increases and decreases in commodities imported, reserving for a separate review the imports of piece-goods which is at present the subject of absorbing interest, thanks to the "clotted non-sense," to use the striking phrase of the "Manchester Guardian" in connexion with the imposition of the duty of 7½ per cent. on Lancashire goods. A close survey of the imports reveals two or three facts. Firstly, articles of vital necessity in trades, industries and manufactures, so far as those which are not prohibited or imported under strict regulations, show a great increase in value, though not in quantity. Secondly, articles of food and drink are in some cases imported in larger quantity than they were two years ago, and that at an enhanced price. Thirdly, there is a material decline in certain articles of trades and manufactures at higher values: and fourthly, some articles which may be classed as "luxuries" are still being imported in large volume. With this preliminary observation, we will unfold the narrative of imports, following the official classification.

First and foremost, we come to horses, under the group of living animals. It is well known that both, for purposes of trade and remount, horses for year have been imported from Turkey in Asia and Australia. Owing to the war, the number imported from the former had dwindled in 1914-15 to 68, valued at Rs. 21,750, or say, Rs. 320 per animal. In 1915-16, however, with the occupation of Basra, as many as 820 horses came to be imported, valued at 2.86 lakh rupees or Rs. 350 per each. In the year under review, with our further occupation of Mesopotamia, 2,015 horses arrived in India, valued at 5.47 lakhs or Rs. 270 each. The imports, however, from Australia, which in 1915-16 numbered 10,212, valued at Rs. 40.50 lakhs, dwindled to only 7,397 in the following year, to mount up last year to 13,424. Each Australian horse cost Rs. 400 in 1914-15; but in 1916-17 it cost Rs. 490. Perhaps that may be owing to dearer freight. We next come to apparel, which excludes boots and shoes, but includes gold and silver thread for purposes of art, hats, caps, bonnets, etc. Now, owing to military activity, it would seem that uniform, which are classed as apparel, greatly increased. Against 52.14 lakhs worth of this specific costume, there were imported during the year under review as much as 80.63 lakhs! Again gold and silver thread, which is so extensively used not for the uniforms only of military officers, but for embroidery, so vastly in vogue among well-to-do Indians, increased in amount from 28.97 to 45.81 lakhs. No doubt, that part which is not necessary for military and other uniforms, must be considered as an article of "luxury," and we should be very pleased if its import were restricted and well defined. It is notable that as the war has progressed and luxury in dress is proscribed, here, in India, we are importing more and more hats, caps, bonnets and all the rest of this personal apparel from the great exporting houses of milliners in London, Paris and Lyons. Against imports of the articles just mentioned, valued in 1914-15 at 14.65 lakhs rupees, we had in 1916-17 as much as 18.27. Where is that "thrift" so sedulously preached? Practically, in the one commodity of apparel only we have increased our imports in two years to the extent of half a crore! Next is the item of cheap literature, of which works of fiction form the bulk. Books are imported by the hundredweight; and so enormous seems the demand, mostly, it is to be presumed, owing to the immense war literature of an indifferent quality, which is manufactured by all sorts and descriptions of writers, that against 27,048 cwts., valued at 45.80 lakhs of rupees in 1914-15, there were imported last year as many as 27,929 cwts., valued at 44.64 lakhs! Evidently, the great publishing and selling libraries have actually *dumped* on India an enormous quantity of books, but at a very cheap rate, and that, in spite of the notorious fact of printing paper being dear. Books and boots go together. The one fits the mental and the other the physical organism. It is fortunate that India's is *not* a boot wearing population. Only a fraction wear foreign boots and shoes; while another fraction favour the "Swadeshi" article, so dear to the heart of the boycotters of Bengal. Here are some interesting statistics:

	Lakh Pairs.	Value Lakh Rs.
1914-15	21.21	54.45
1915-16	14.19	37.50
1916-17	15.85	54.23

In this commodity it will be noticed firstly, that the volume of boots imported has decreased from 21.21 to 15.85 lakh pairs, a diminution of 5.36 lakh pairs. But mark the values. It cost as much as 54.23 lakhs for 15.85 lakh pairs last year as it cost for 21.21 lakh pairs in 1914-15! In these statistics the reader will notice the phenomenon to which we have referred in the preamble—diminution in volume but rise in price. Each pair of boots cost Rs. 2.57. Last year it cost Rs. 2.62. No doubt the wearers are wise and mean to wait for a larger and cheaper supply. Boots and khaki have made money for Japan by millions of yen, as the Tokyo Consul has reported in the pages of the "Economist." Had India factories of her own to make boots and saddlery, she might have deprived the Jap of the shining sovereigns. She has got an exchange from Holy Russia!

Cement, one of the principal materials for building, has been on the wane, though we should have expected it to be imported in larger quantities. The fact is conclusive of the greater need of the stuff in the old country. So here is one useful item of export which has steadily declined:—

	Cwts., Lakhs.	Value, Lakhs.
1914-15	24.79	67.33
1915-16	17.28	70.35
1916-17	12.20	63.67

Evidently, with declining imports, there have been higher prices:—

	Rs.
In 1914-15 a cwt. cost	2.70
1915-16 ,, ...	4.70
1916-17 ,, ...	5.20

So while the quantity decreased 50 per cent., the price increased 50 per cent.! Here, too, the penetrating Japanese having seen his chance, has nearly quadrupled his exports in two years,—from 94,232 to 343,345 cwts.! What are our indigenous cement companies about? Had they the prevision irrespective of war, to increase their output, they would have turned over their original outcry ten times. But in the new and profitable enterprises India works at the pace of a tortoise. Chemicals, the most important factor of many "key" industries, shows an increasing value. From 1.02 crore of imports in 1914-15, these have risen to 1.87 crores. That is excellent. But just look at prices with quantities. Take bleaching materials. The quantity increased 21 per cent. in two years, while the price mounted 250 per cent. nearly! What was imported at Rs. 6.6 per cwt. was imported in 1916-17 at Rs. 16! Similarly with soda compounds. The quantity, 226,737 cwts. imported in 1913-14 cost Rs. 7 per cwt., whereas 166,524 cwts: imported last year cost Rs. 16.3 per cwt.! Similarly, with decrease of imports of sodium carbonate, there has been an increase in the price from Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 5.3 per cwt. One would have thought that clocks and watches would not have been imported in increasing value, but against 14.10 lakhs of this homely article there was last year imports of the value of 18.81 lakhs! This amounts to an increase of 33 per cent.! The masses are more and more utilising cheap watches, as they are sewing machines! They demonstrate at least in one way that classes above the poorest are a bit higher in their standard of the use of so convenient a domestic requisite as a clock or watch. But it may be a fine question, whether a clock or a watch could be considered in these times as a necessity or a luxury. Similarly cutlery, the recorded value of which was 15.19 lakhs last year against 14.80 two years ago. It seems Japan is exporting in increasing quantity its staple drug. The imports of camphor into India in 1913-14 was lb. 13.23 lakh, valued at 16.33 lakhs of rupees. In 1916-17 the quantity imported was 15.92 lakh lb., valued at Rs. 24.41 lakhs. The cost per lb. increased by over 27 per cent. It is interesting for the cotton lords of Bombay, who are reaping a profitable trade in coloured goods while whining about "scarcity" of dyes, to glance at the following statistics:—

	In Lakh Alizarine. Lbs.	Rs.	Aniline. Lbs.	Rs.	Other sorts. Lbs.	Rs.
1914-15	37.57	15.23	11.60	31.64	0.44	0.64
1915-16	1.69	2.78	5.59	14.20	0.01	0.01
1916-17	3.36	11.14	7.31	54.23	0.12	0.04

There is no doubt of the serious decline of imports in the two principal classes of dyes in 1915-16. Both alizarine and aniline fell to a negligible quantity. There was the year in which the principal dye dealers reaped really a golden harvest, one or two having become lakputties! It was also the year in which for a time there was a regular gamble in dyes in the market of a fabulous character. The bitter cry of the millowners alleviated the situation somewhat in 1916-17. Alizarine dye imports were double of the previous year, while aniline were one-third more. But the following cost of these two classes of dyes during the triennium gives a true index of the phenomenal rise:—

	Price per lb. in Rupees. 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Alizarine	0.41	1.71	3.40
Aniline	0.76	2.58	7.41

These prices tell their own golden tale for the "lakputty" dealers, and a lugubrious one for the philistinic millowners who, while loudly complaining of "scarcity" have yet been able to earn a fat margin of profit! It should be noted that the dyes in point of strength, as now imported, are exceedingly weak. But though weak in strength, it is a notorious fact, the further doctoring process they undergo in the manufactures of the local dealers. And yet these thinly attenuated dyes in strength give the mills a fat margin of profit! We only pity the poor ultimate consumer, who finds not only that his living is endeared but also his coloured clothing. The poor women in the Presidency who wear coloured *saries* can tell a woeful tale of their own; of course, thrifty as they are, they postpone purchases of saries for a time, at any rate till they are gone into such shreds as to be unwearable. No wonder the hawkers and the retail dealers lugubriously inform us that the "girakee," that is, the buying by customers, has for some time past been almost nigh to zero! But it is to be presumed that the day of retribution will arrive, when Lancashire looms are once more free and humming as the busiest bees and "dump" the Indian markets with their coloured goods of all descriptions.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Soldiers on Western Front.

An Australian machine-gunner pays a high tribute, as Reuter informs us to-day, to the work of the Indian patrols on the western front. For one thing this confirms the general impression that part of the Indian Expeditionary Force is still in France. Apart from that it is a vivid, convincing and above all, spontaneous tribute that is paid to the Indian soldiers: "They are fine fellows. Nothing daunts them and they are as proud as hell to be in the hottest part of the fighting." "*As proud as hell*", is about as satisfying a tribute from one soldier to another as could be expected. Sentiments such as these uttered from the heart carry more conviction about the sense of Imperial solidarity created by the war than the half-hearted lip-service paid by many a speaker in responsible or irresponsible positions.

The Cotton Fires Problem.

The mystery of the cotton fires on Colaba Green still remains unsolved. The believers in the theory of spontaneous combustion or other natural causes must have had their belief shaken considerably by the immunity from fires that the Green has enjoyed since a military picket was put on the spot, and those who hold that the fires are the work of incendiaries naturally see in this fact a triumphant indication of their views. The public, however, continue to preserve an open mind on the subject. It is evident that the insurance companies believe in the theory of incendiarism, a fact which makes it difficult to understand why they have as yet taken no tangible precautions for the protection of their interests. In this connection we would draw attention to the article from a well-informed correspondent which appears on another page, in which it is suggested that the Fire Insurance Association should impose a "retention clause," as was done some years ago in the case of the hay fires. Our correspondent goes so far as to suggest that if the insurance companies do not move in the matter, Government should legislate. How far that would be feasible we do not know, but we think the companies would do well to give the matter serious consideration.

A Trench Story.

Corsair in the "Near East" gives the following remarkable story, which describes at once a miraculous escape from certain death and the tremendous risks,—and horrible annoyances,—that every soldier in the trench has to put up with to-day:

> One of our soldiers serving in the front line trenches was having a rather bad time of it with a particularly active and aggressive "insect pest," which was pasturing on his shoulder, or thereabouts. At last, unable to put up with it any longer, the irritated Tommy performed a weird kind of contortionist trick, stooping down and wrapping his left arm over his right shoulder; and—oh joy!—secured his tormentor. But at the same instant a fragment of shell whistled through the air a couple of inches above his head. If he had not been giving that contortionist performance, he would have been killed; and he recognised the fact at once. Gravely he held his prize 'twixt thumb and finger, and addressed it thus: "Well, you saved my life, you little——. There go back where you were!" And the captive was restored to its browsing ground.

The Sybaritic Satrapy.

It will be remembered that some people in Rangoon were greatly agitated over the criticisms of the present Lieut.-Governor, in a letter from an English resident published in "Truth" of January 24th. "Truth" by last mail contains the following rejoinder:

> The gist of the letter was that the present Lieutenant-Governor had made changes from the simple and unostentatious régime of his predecessors which were unseemly and undesirable in war time. No material statement is contradicted. In regard to the patronage and encouragement of racing, it is remarked that "no one has ever seen his Honour bet," but it was not alleged in the letter that any one had done so. To the statement about the refurnishing of Government House it is replied that an annual sum is allocated for upkeep and renewals, and allowed to accumulate if not expended in each year, while the making of the lake at Maymyo is excused on the curious ground that the gaols of the province are so congested that some such method of employing prisoners was essential. These and similar explanations of the "Rangoon Times" hardly strike me as a conclusive answer to what my correspondent wrote.

VIOLENT STRUGGLES ON WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PEACE TERMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT FRESNOY.

ENEMY'S PARTIAL SUCCESS.

AT THE COST OF SEVERE LOSSES.

15 ENEMY AEROPLANES AND 7 BALLOONS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 9.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—The enemy delivered heavy counter-attacks early this morning in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy. They first gained a foothold in our trenches north-eastward of the village, but the ground lost was shortly afterwards recovered. Two fresh German divisions delivered an attack in force eastward of Fresnoy. They were repulsed on the right with heavy casualties and our positions were successfully maintained. On the other hand, after fierce resistance on the left we were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy village and the wood.

Seven of our aeroplanes on Monday brought down seven observation balloons in flames. Six German aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting, two others shot down by gunfire and seven driven down out of control. Eight of ours are missing.

DARING FEAT BY SCOTTISH TROOPS.

SUCCESSFUL RAID INTO THE HEART OF BULLECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—Yesterday evening Scottish troops carried out a daring raid into the heart of Bullecourt, taking 30 prisoners, who belonged mostly to the 207th division, evidencing that the two divisions of German Guards previously opposite Bullecourt have been cut up and withdrawn

GERMANS' SACRIFICE OF LAST RESERVES.

IN FINAL EFFORTS TO HOLD BACK THE FRENCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

An American correspondent on the French Front telegraphs that the French advance between Vauxaillon and Moronvillers was marked by a most prodigal use on the part of the Germans of human material. When the French first leaped to a general Aisne assault on Saturday morning, the German first lines were gorged with men under orders to die resisting. Hardly had the French attacked their first objective, capturing and killing a thousand of the German defenders, when the German began furious counter-attacks with notable promptitude and disregard of human life. Throughout the remainder of the 24-hour battle the French were formed to wipe out repeated and very furious counter-attacks on every position gained, before they were able to attack their next objective. German motor lorries were constantly to be seen bringing up fresh reservists with the greatest possible speed, like sheep to be slaughtered. They melted away before the machine-guns, 75's, bayonet and grenade everywhere along the front.

RAPID EXHAUSTION OF HINDENBURG'S RESERVES.

Prisoners captured from these reserves gave evidence of being not the last reserves, but picked troops which Von Hindenburg had saved for his final decisive battle. Von Hindenburg is faced with the rapid exhaustion of his resources in human material. His sacrifices of troops is explainable only in one way. Germany knows she is now making her final desperate resistance before the French. Entirely apart from the menace of a Franco-British offensive between the Aisne and Lens, the Germans know they are facing an equal menace between the Aisne and Champagne. They know absolutely that the French offensive between the Aisne and Moronvillers threatens to force their evacuation of the Rheims salient, where their positions at Mont Brimont, Berru Fort, Nogent La Besa and Wiry lies. Rheims constitutes the keystone supporting their entire French front. Their sole desperate hope of preventing the cutting off of this salient, which would precipitate their retreat, is now causing the Germans to sacrifice their last reserves in final efforts to hold back the French.

STATE PURCHASE OF LIQUOR TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 9.

"The Times" states that Government has adopted in principle state purchase of the liquor trade.

STRUGGLE NORTH OF THE AISNE.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS SMASHED.

FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN NORTH OF VAUCLERC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 9.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports considerable artillery activity between the Somme and the Oise. The enemy counter-attacked at night east of Vauxaillon and on the Chemin-des-Dames in the direction of Cerny. Our fire smashed all German attempts.

The artillery struggle was occasionally violent further east on the Vauclerc plateau and in the Craonne district. A coup-de-main carried the enemy centre of resistance north of Vauclerc plateau, 90 prisoners being taken.

SHARP FIGHTING NORTH-WEST OF RHEIMS.

The fruitless German attempts to regain a footing in the trenches we captured yesterday north-west of Rheims south of Berryaubac, led to a sharp fighting, which ended to our advantage. We took 120 prisoners here yesterday.

We captured a redoubt north-west of Prose and repulsed a strong German attack on the Crest Teton, north-east of Mont Haut, inflicting losses on the enemy and taking prisoners.

HINGE OF GERMAN FRONT.

BECOMING WEAKER AND WEAKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

M. Marcel Hutin says that the hinge of the German front is becoming weaker and weaker. Counterattacks of prodigious violence have been again rendered, but have ended only in fresh massacres.

HINDENBURG LINE BENDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A French semi-official statement says that the famous Hindenburg line is bending, and is maintained unbroken only at the cost of using up reserves which had been prepared for an offensive.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES IN THE AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 9.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The enemy infantry was inactive north-east of Soissons and at Chemin-des-dames, but his artillery, which ours violently countered, bombarded Cerny, Hurtebise and Craonne sectors.

Grenade skirmishes took place east of Vauxaillon. Elsewhere cannonading occurred.

Twenty-five German aeroplanes were indubitably destroyed in the air fighting from May 1st to 7th, besides 51 crippled, which fell in German lines.

ENEMY USE OF NEW GAS.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF LONG-RANGE GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

Mr. Beach Thomas, wiring from the Headquarters, says that the Germans are using a new gas and are increasing the number of long-range guns, which carry 18 miles.

LT. ROBINSON, V. C.

NOTED AIRMAN A PRISONER AT KARLSRUHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

A private telegram from Geneva states that the airman, Lieut. Robinson, V.C., is a prisoner at Karlsruhe

BRITISH FOOD PROBLEM.

MEATLESS DAY ABOLISHED.

BREADSTUFFS SUFFICIENT TILL NEW HARVEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 9.

Speaking on the food question in the House of Lords, Lord Devonport said that the meatless day was being abolished in consequence of increased consumption of less plentiful substitutes. He anticipated that the supplies of breadstuffs would suffice till the new harvest, if the people responded to the appeal to consume less and the submarine activity did not exceed what was reasonably likely. The supplies of fats in 1917 had hitherto been better than in 1916.

He stated that a system of rationing was being organised in order to secure equality of supply among all classes and would be introduced if submarinism necessitated it.

MEASURES TO PREVENT EXPLOITATION OF PRICES.

Lord Devonport foreshadowed the possibility of further increasing the extraction of flour from wheat and augmenting its admixture with a larger proportion of other cereals than at present. The consumption of bread had not yet been sufficiently reduced. He indicated the introduction of measures to prevent exploitation of prices of food-stuffs.

RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. BONAR LAW TO ASK FOR 500 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

Mr. Bonar Law will to-day ask in the House of Commons for a vote of credit of five hundred millions. This is a record vote.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH MESOPOTAMIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON RECENT GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr Chamberlain stated that there was reason to believe that during the last six months postal service with Mesopotamia had greatly improved. Arrangements for return to India and transmission to addressees of letters and parcels addressed to men invalided from Mesopotamia were now fairly adequate and the Director-General of Indian Posts and Telegraphs was personally paying close attention to the matter.

INDIAN PATROLS ON WESTERN FRONT.

AN AUSTRALIAN MACHINE-GUNNER'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

An Australian machine-gunner pays a high tribute to the work of the Indian patrols on the western front. He says:—They are fine fellows. Nothing daunts them and they are as proud as hell to be in the hottest part of the fighting. We mostly know something about the horses ourselves and they are first-rate in saddle and keep their mounts and equipment turned out as if they were on parade. Just wait until they get at the Willies and have half a chance of using those long spears of theirs. I reckon you'll hear squeals for mercy and 'Kamerad' from Lille to Arras.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

A VICTORY FOR NATIONAL COALITION MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 9.

The following are the final results of the Australian Commonwealth elections:—

House of Representatives:—Liberals, 35; Hughesites, 15; Labour, 25.

Senate:—Liberals, 10; Hughesites, 13; Labour, 13

Mr. Hughes' National Coalition Ministry thus has majorities of 25 and 10 in the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively over the Labourites.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PEACE TERMS.

COMMUNICATED TO RUSSIAN WORKMEN'S COMMITTEE.

RESTORATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

PLEBISCITE IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

At a meeting of the executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Borgbjerg, representing the Labour parties of Scandinavia, transmitted the peace terms proposed by the German Socialist party, majority group, namely, freedom of national development, compulsory arbitration in future international disputes, restitution by Germany of occupied territories, plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence of German or Russian annexation, restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, restoration to Bulgaria of Bulgarian districts in Macedonia, grant to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic and amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of Socialists propose more liberal terms.

The Executive promised early discussion of the proposals.

GROWING ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

PEACE TALK IN GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

The "Lokalanzeiger," which is semi-official, attributes the postponement of the expected speech of the Chancellor to the possibility of the imminence of an agreeable political event facilitating his task in the direction of peace.

The German newspapers are generally impatient at the delay, especially in view of the growing isolation of the Central Powers. They point out that last week was a bad week in this respect, Guatemala, Bolivia and Haiti breaking off or threatening to break off relations. While it is admitted that such events are relatively small, it is emphasised that they mean considerable loss of prosperity and prestige, not to speak of increased economic difficulties after the war.

Apparently there are still great hopes of separate peace with Russia. The "Vorwaerts" thinks that if Bethmann Hollweg boldly and frankly renounced the conquests, even the United States might incline towards peace.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PETROGRAD.

A BASELESS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 9.

A report was current in London yesterday evening that Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd, was returning to England. Reuter is informed that there is not a word of truth in it.

RUSSIAN WESTERN FRONT.

"WHITE FLAG" TRICK BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 9.

A Russian communiqué says:—Apart from the intense enemy bombardment in the region of Sventzany, the operations on the western front have consisted of customary fusilading and patrol raids. Parties of the enemy in different sectors attempted to approach our trenches, waving the white flag, but our artillery dispersed them.

An enemy attack in the Oitos Valley in Roumania was repulsed.

Our advanced guards crossed the Diala, north-west of Khanikin, but a Turkish counter-attack compelled them to return.

GREEK GOVERNMENT ORDER.

POPULATION TO SURRENDER RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. says that the new Government has ordered the population to surrender all rifles and ammunition within 24 hours. When this period has elapsed, officers will search houses.

Three hundred and eight Mannlicher rifles, and 45,000 cartridges were recently discovered in a suburb.

GERMANY WILL NOT WIN BY SUBMARINES.

UNION OF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

A NEW EPOCH IN CIVILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

Mr. Balfour and the British Mission were received most enthusiastically in the Senate.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech said, Germany had blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. "My confidence in the issue," he said, "is redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe that Germany will win by submarines; war will not be settled by sinking neutral ships and drowning women and children. It will be settled by hard fighting. I do not doubt that success will crown our efforts and posterity will regard the union of America and Great Britain and France, as marking a new epoch in civilisation."

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

200 MILLIONS STERLING APPROPRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

The Congress will be asked to appropriate two hundred millions sterling to build American merchantmen to overcome submarinism. The Shipping Board is proposing that the Government shall take over all steel mills and cancel private contracts The Board estimates that from five million to six million tons of steel and wooden vessels can be constructed in two years.

ABDICATION OF HOHENZOLLERNS AND HAPSBURGS.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION ON THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., May 9.

The telegram sent by the American Federation of Labour to the Executive of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd is a striking document. It protests against the pro-Kaiser Socialist demand of "no annexation" as a trick to compel the oppressed non-German peoples to remain under the domination of Prussia, Austria and Turkey and says:—

There must be no forcible annexations, but every people must be free to choose its allegiance. We are of opinion that the only way the German people can speedily terminate the war is to force the abdication of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. Therefore, German Socialists must cease underground intrigues to secure abortive peace by calling pretended international conferences.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' DEMONSTRATION ON MAYDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

The Russian troops held a demonstration on May-Day. They cheered the speakers and urged the prosecution of the war to victory.

(Continued from column 6.)

to gain their confidence, but the Mamlatdar here, has taken quite a different view of the matter. Secure in his position from exposure in the press, he has abused both his power and influence thus defeating the aims of the Government. Scolding, abusing and insulting the people is not certainly a nice and sure way to win their confidence, rather such behaviour makes them suspicious of the Government. The Mamlatdar has been rather dangerously free with his tongue and he is rapidly getting unpopular as his feats of misdirected overzeal are increasing.

The honour of the Government, in such hands is not safe and I deem it my duty to represent to the Government, the fact that the Mamlatdar, if allowed to continue in the same fashion as he now does, is a danger to the public peace.

I urge that it will be well if early measures are taken by the authorities to put a stop to this, here, for with such an act the Government will not only be winning the confidence of the people but their gratitude as well. I hope, also, that this will not miss the eye of the Hon. Mr. Belvi, who is representing this district along with others, in the Council.—Yours, etc.,

BHALCHANDRA MUNDKUR.

Honavar, May 6, 1917.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY'S LEAD OVER BENGAL.

OVER A CRORE AND 13 LAKHS.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Loan Applications up to 7 p.m. on 9th May. Total Rs. 18,70,67,325.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,94,02,700*
Bengal ..	..5,80,67,600
Madras ..	.. 93,16,200
United Provinces	..1,34,24,300
Punjab ..	..1,45,91,700
Burma ..	.. 69,41,600
Bihar and Orissa	.. 24,02,100
Central Provinces	.. 31,35,000
Assam ..	.. 3,90,300
Minor Administrations.	53,75,800
Total Rs.	..18,30,47,300†

*Exclusive of Rs. 16,95,475 through Post Office till 5th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	on 9-5-17	Total up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
War Loan	500-0	1,44,500-0
War Bonds ..	20,825-0	4,93,675-0
Cash Certificates ..	14,182-8	6,83,832-12
Total ..	35,507-8	13,22,007-12

APPLICATIONS FROM DISTRICT.

Applications from Districts up to 5th May, 1917:—

Karachi	23,58,515
Ahmedabad	12,87,222
Poona	10,63,118
Khandesh East	9,11,767
Surat	6,62,539
Khandesh West	5,78,871
Belgaum	4,52,865
Kaira	4,43,111
Ahmednagar	4,39,777
Rajkot	3,96,602
Sholapur	3,73,054
Nasik	2,65,931
Satara	2,47,363
Hyderabad (Sind)	1,90,867
Broach	2,09,980
Sukkur	1,78,811
Thana	1,70,307
Bijapur	1,65,946
Larkana	1,28,563
Ratnagiri	1,20,945
Dharwar	1,18,023
Kanara	1,15,567
Mirpurkhas	1,08,138
Aden	69,401
Baroda	60,660
Kolaba	60,922
Cutch	12,558
Palanpur	10,950
Sadra	6,547

NOVEL METHOD OF ADVERTISING THE WAR LOAN.

According to an American contemporary Canada is using even its stamp-cancellation marks for advertising the War Loan. It is making special appeals to its French population. The cancellation marks bear in French the words: "$25.00 for $21,50. How? Inquire at the post office or at your bank." The Post Office in India might with advantage copy the Canadian example in regard to its Cash Certificates.

WAR LOAN ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the Government and the public the infamous conduct of some of the petty Government officials in this far off District. I have been told that repeated appeals to the Collector of this District have been in vain, and that, though that potentate does not directly encourage such behaviour, yet, strangely enough, remains silent to all prayers and appeals of the ignorant Raiyats. Holding the conduct of the Mamlatdar of Honavar as an example, I hope to raise the indignation of both the press and the public at such misuse of power. I am sure that the Government will not sanction such behaviour and this is not a solitary case.

The Mamlatdar, I referred to, seems to have caught a rare enthusiasm to help the Government in raising the war loan but his enthusiasm having been carried to a superlative excess, seems rather to work ill for the cause which inspired it. We are now experiencing a terrible war and our Government is taking an honourable part in it. To help it to win and acquit itself honourably is our foremost duty and the educated classes have helped our Government with their persons and purses. But the bulk of the money is with the Raiyat and the Merchant and being ignorant of any education in these far off outlandish places, it becomes necessary to influence them to subscribe money for the loan with a mild and polite pressure. Accordingly the Government rightly instructed the Mamlatdars to use their influence

(Continued in column 5.)

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

NEED OF A DEFINITE OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

MR. MADHAVRAO'S APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The Madras Provincial Conference opened to-day at Cuddalore with Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., in the chair. Mr. V. Srinivasa Chariar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address urged the repeal of Press and Arms Acts and criticised the report of the Public Services Commission. He dwelt on the necessity of national unity and deplored attempts in South India to foster separatist tendencies based on class interest.

Mr. Madhava Rao, in the course of the presidential address, said the war had brought India face to face with the British Democracy. The British saw for himself what the Indian was like. He added, that under the circumstances there should have been an unhesitating pronouncement by British Government, especially a democratic Government like that of Mr. Lloyd George, that full Self-Government should be granted to the people of India. The President then went on:—"If the bureaucracy had discharged its trust properly and endeavoured to carry out the policy of the British nation, that India was to be governed for the benefit of India and that Indians should be trained for occupying all positions of trust and responsibility, should not have the expedition to Mesopotamia been entrusted to an Indian, say a man like the Maharaja of Bikaner, and Indians made largely responsible for the mobilization of the resources in money and material, which the Viceroy has so graphically described in his speech at Lahore?"

He continued:—"We have now arrived at a crisis when all questions will have to be thoroughly gone into and settled once for all. Just as after the Mutiny the British nation took away the Government from the hands of the East India Company, so now they will have to replace the bureaucracy by a popular institution, and entrust, the administration to the people themselves under the suzerainty of the British nation. Any reform to be made should aim at a complete change in the character of the Government, and there should be no such thing as a gradual extension of Self-Government. What we want is that his Majesty's Government in England should bind themselves to a policy of Self-Government for India definitely and as a policy to be given effect to immediately."

QUESTION OF NATIVE STATES.

Further on Mr. Madhavrao said:—"The question of Native States is very easily solved. Princes should reform their Governments and constitute them into limited monarchies. A few of them have already approximated to this type and it is the intimate knowledge o the working of representative institutions among some of them that emboldens me to advocate the introduction of representative Government in British India." The speaker then went on to show that the caste system was not a bar to co-operation of the people in the government of the country and that caste, far from being detrimental to military efficiency, has conduced to the discharge of military duties, and in order that they might have real popular Government it was essential that the proceedings of councils and courts should be in the vernaculars of the country.

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

Continuing, he said:—"It is British rule that has given the peoples of India a fairly organised political unity, and it is to British rule again that we should attribute the rise of a sense of unity and nationality among her many hundred races and religions." He added that the special mission of England in India is to give the blessings of representative Government to India. "It is an unnatural state of things to have a civilised nation like that of India kept perpetually under an autocratic rule." Improvement in their agricultural and industrial condition was, he said, a most urgent need of the country. If also, of course, in consultation with the she will be able to deal with fiscal question also, of course, in consultation with Colonies and the Mother-Country. Coming to agriculture, he said, the department required being looked into by an independent agency and subjected to thorough investigation.

MR. GHANDI ON LABOUR INVESTIGATION.

ARRIVES AT BANKIPORE TO CONFER WITH MR. MAUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, May 9.

At the request of the local Government Mr. Gandhi, who has been carrying on an investigation into the relations between planters and their ryots in North Behar, arrived here to-day to meet the Hon. Mr. Maude, Member of the Executive Council, who has been specially deputed to confer with Mr. Gandhi on the situation created since the investigation.

In spite of the inclement weather large crowds had collected at the station to welcome him.

BRITISH MISSION AT WASHINGTON.

GREAT OVATION IN THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

Mr. Balfour, Major-General Bridges and Rear-Admiral De Chair were received in the Senate, where they received a great ovation. Subsequently a luncheon was given in their honour by the Vice-President.

GUARDS IN THE REVOLUTION.

PROMINENT BATTLION DEPARTS FOR THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

The battalion of the Guards which was prominent in the revolution has departed for the front amid enthusiastic scenes.

U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

STEEL CORPORATION SUBSCRIBES 5 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 9.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 10.

The Steel Corporation has subscribed five million sterling to the Liberty Loan.

MR. KIPLING'S VISIT TO ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 8.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 9.

Mr. Kipling has visited the Italian front.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

MORE LIGHT ON DACOITS' OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

With regard to the mysterious find of a dead body at Strand Road, it is now ascertained that the discovery was made at 10 p.m., last night. The injuries made go to show that this outrage happened immediately after the Armenian Street dacoity. At 8-30 p.m. a motor car came from the south along Strand Road. The throughfare being closed and the motor stopped, the deceased got down from the car and turned the handle to start the car to go back. When he was coming back to the seat he was fired at mortally. The deceased was about 35 years old and besides a purse with a few rupees and some cigarettes, there were several revolver cartridges in his pocket. After firing at the deceased, the inmates of the car proceeded again in full speed along the direction from which they came. The identity of the deceased has not yet been established. It is suspected that the deceased was one of the gang who committed the dacoity in Armenian Street.

ARMENIAN STREET MURDERS.

Regarding the armed dacoity with murder at Armenian Street last night, it is now found on enquiries that seven youths, all armed with revolvers, took part in the crime and finished their work in ten minutes. A beat constable, who was within fifty yards of the scene of the occurrence, was attracted to the spot by the revolver shots. When he approached the shop the anarchists fired at the constable. The shots, however, missed him. He immediately ran to the fire alarm post close by and pulled the alarm chord. The Fire Brigade arrived at the spot immediately, but the dacoits left in the meantime. The Fire Brigade went in pursuit of the dacoits, who escaped by motor car. This morning a portion of the revolver and six cartridges were found in a lane next to the shop where the dacoity was committed. The cartridges are similar to those used on previous anarchist outrages. No arrest has yet been made.

HEADED TOWARDS RUIN.

REMARKABLE CONFESSIONS OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.

The "Tribune de Geneve" publishes some remarkable and significant statements made by a German soldier who has just been ordered back to the front to a Swiss friend, who was recently in Germany on business.

"Everyone feels" said the soldier, "that the country is headed towards ruin, that the masses have been deceived, that the Presss is muzzled. Germany has had enough of the war; the Army is tired of useless massacre. It is composed now mainly of fathers of families, who have seen their sons mown down one after the other. Now they themselves have to leave homes were misery reigns.

"The mothers are physically and mentally sick; they deprive themselves of all for their children; the old people drop like flies, owing to the lack of proper food. You have no idea of the misery that prevails in certain towns, and you cannot imagine the mental torture of mothers who see their children wither away and die of hunger.

"Do you think that such a state of things can continue? Well—it is I who say it—a change is nearer than you think. It will not be provoked by the people, but by the Army, by those fathers of families. In many regiments there are already the signs, and the young officers have not the assurance of their elders."

ANGLO-FRENCH STAND ON HINDENBURG LINE.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 8th May:—

The chief characteristic of the present fighting on the British front is the number and fierceness of the German counter-attacks. The British have established themselves in the sector of the Hindenburg line, east of Bullecourt, and on the outskirts of Bullecourt itself, and have progressed eastward along the enemy trenches. The enemy have greatly increased the number of guns on this front and continue to throw their men in masses in attack after attack in the endeavour to recapture positions, especially those captured on the sector of the Hindenburg line. But the British artillery is still more powerfull than the German, and the British infantry have retained the positions that have been won.

The British losses were considerable but the German losses in repeated counter-attacks were invariably heavier. Among the German prisoners taken in recent fighting half were boys of nineteen.

The French in a brilliant attack, captured the important village of Craonne on the plateau north of the Aisne and also several other strong points east and north of that place, and the enemy's first line north-west of Rheims, on a front of 2½ miles.

The French also attacked the salient of the Hindenburg line south of Vauxaillon and captured the German positions on a front of nearly four miles. The Germans at each point delivered strong counter-attacks with great numbers. The fighting was of a desperate character, but the French resisted the most furious assaults and everywhere maintained the positions.

The German masses were mown down by fire from the French heavy and field artillery and machine-guns, and the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses during the renewed fighting. The French captured 8,200 prisoners making 29,000 prisoners since April 16th.

Both the French and the British air activity has been very great during the present favourable weather.

Nothing important is reported from the Italian front.

The Russian General Commanding Petrograd district issued an order stating that the enemy is concentrating a large force against the northern front.

The German ships are at Libau ready as soon as ice breaks to embark troops and under cover the German fleet carry out landing which may be quite close to Petrograd.

The Russians have withdrawn from Oshaut and Mush south of Erzerum.

SOLUTION OF SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SCEPTICAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An American expert says that the officials are sceptical regarding the reported solution of submarine problem.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

VOLUNTEER OFFICER'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

The sixth session of the Rangoon Exemption Tribunal was held to-day when some applications of a miscellaneous nature for revision from the Tribunal's decisions were considered. A number of wolfram applications came up from Tavoy and Mergui. The Tribunal heard from the heads of Rangoon offices of Tun-Gsten producing firms in Tavoy and Mergui, explanations regarding the various concessions and as to the difficulty there was of giving their men military training and generally, on circumstances existing in those districts. The Tribunal then postponed the applications for one month recognising that it was important to maintain and if possible to increase the output of that industry which was essential and that, consequently, it would not do for them to run the risk of passing any orders which might prejudice the outturn of wolfram.

The application for exemption of Mr. Mullins, sub-agent of the Chartered Bank, Tavoy, a volunteer officer, was made on the ground that he was the sole-officer in charge of the bank, by whom the whole of wolfram finances were attended to personally.

Mr. McDonald, military representative, said that his instructions were to oppose the application of any volunteer officer. On the other hand his instructions were also not to oppose any application for exemption from general service by persons connected with the wolfram industry. The Tribunal rejected the application of Mr. Mullins.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

There were some transactions done in jute preference shares, and a few small lots of jute shares changed hands. There was not much business done in coals but prices remained firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15 Central Kurkend 34; Ghusick 20; Huatodih 17-8; Industry 13, 13-4; Jumoni 8-12; Nazira 16-12 17, 17-4; New Beerbhoom 54; North Damuda 10-4; Parasea 4-2, 4-4 4; Phularitand 6-8; Raneegunge 34-4 to 35; Reliance 47; Satpukuria 9-12, 10; Teetulmuri 13-8, 13-10.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 100; Barnagore 86, 87; Clive (ord) 113 113-8, 112, 112-8; Dalhousie (pref) 116; Gourepore (pref) 100; Kamarhatty (ord) 265 266; Kamarhatty (pref) 100; Lawrence (pref) 116; Northbrook (ord) 26; Standard (ord) 304, 306; Waverly 9-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12 and small sales were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

PUNJAB CHIEFS' MEMORANDUM.

COUNCIL REFORMS AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

It will be remembered that the address presented to the Viceroy by the Punjab Chiefs' Association on the occasion of the garden party in Aitchison College grounds on April 14th contained a reference to a memorandum on post-war reforms submitted by the association to the Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency in his reply mentioned this memorandum, but remarked that he had not yet seen it. The "Civil and Military Gazette" has now published the text of the memorandum together with a covering letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Chiefs' Association which explains the inception of the memorandum and the objects which his association had in view in presenting it.

The following are the reforms suggested by the Association:—

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL REFORMS.

(1) Local self-government should be developed and improved by the appointment of non-officials as presidents of municipalities and district boards.

(2) An Advisory Committee should be established in each division to advise the Commissioner generally and particularly on questions which do not fall within the purview of local bodies.

(3) The Provincial Council should be enlarged by an increase in the number of members so as to give definite and adequate representation to important minorities.

(4) The Chiefs' Association should be given the right of returning two members, a Hindu and a Mahomedan, by election to the Provincial Legislative Council.

(5) The Punjab should rank as a major province like the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and the system of Council Government be extended to this Province. Besides the president, the number of Indians and Europeans in the council should be equal.

(6) The Provincial Legislative Council should be given the right of electing two members for the Imperial Legislative Council instead of one, as is the case at present.

(7) The administration of civil and criminal justice should be entrusted gradually to an honorary agency, provided that men, who by ability and character are competent to fill the offices, are found. When such men can be found they should be entrusted even with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge.

(8) The submontane and hilly districts in which there is no prospect of canal irrigation should be permanently settled. The districts which have been benefited by canal irrigation should be settled for a period of 40 years.

(9) One or more educational institutions should be opened for the sons and orphans of military men who are serving or have served Government and in which education should be given on favourable terms.

GENERAL REFORMS.

The following are suggestions on questions which are of a general nature and have a bearing on the whole of India:—

(10) Commissions should be opened to Indians and young men of good families should be given preference. Proper arrangements should be made for the military training of Indians to qualify them for commissioned ranks.

(11) The system and principle of internal defence introduced by the Defence of India Force Bill should be made permanent.

(12) Rules under the Arms Act should be so modified as to remove the present racial distinction.

(13) India should be given its proper place in any scheme of Imperial Federation which may be formed after the war.

(14) Indentured labour should be abolished.

(15) Conditions of emigration of Indians to Canada should be assimilated to those of the Japanese.

(16) Indian industries should be encouraged and saved as far as possible from the harmful effects of extraneous competition.

(17) Special jagirs, liberal land grants and pensions should be given to the survivors and heirs of men who have served in the present war.

FLY NUISANCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 9.

The question of fly nuisance has for some time past engaged the attention of the Delhi Municipal Health Officer. Dr. K. S. Sethna reports that during the first quarter of present year a very severe outbreak of flies took place at Delhi and its surrounding areas, the cause of which was attributed mainly to the climatic conditions which then prevailed. Various measures were adopted by the health department to carry on an anti-fly campaign which was directed against (1) fly breeding places and (2) flies themselves and a very large reduction in the number of flies was brought about within a short time.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Exemption Tribunal to-day dealt with 101 applications. Messrs. F. W. Heilgers applied for certain exemptions on account of depletion of their European staff. Prior to the war their staff numbered 24, out of which 10 had joined up, four had resigned and one had died. Four men had been appointed as juniors locally. The applications of Messrs. D. K. Hall, E. Lane, G. C. Keddie, P. A. J. Hackerdon, G. H. Scarpe and W. K. Emery were withdrawn. Messrs. J. W. A. Simpson, P. M. Duncan, F. Law, D. G. Wills, were exempted from general service up to 31st December, but made liable for general service training, and Messrs. W. G. Rutherford, A. W. McCare, E. W. Rivaz, and H. R. Kelly, were exempted up to 31st October, but made liable for general service training if arrangements could be made for their drills at Budge-Budge. The applications of Messrs. E. W. Lethbridge and A. Ranger were withdrawn. Mr. J. W. Seggie was made liable for local service. The application of Mr. J. H. Hall was struck off as he was over age.

MARTIN AND CO.'S ASSISTANTS.

Messrs. Martin and Co. as agents for the Howrah-Amta Railway applied for exemption for seven of their assistants. Mr. P. Spencer was made liable for general service training with the E. I. R. Corps. Mr. R. Jeffson was exempted form general service up to 31st December, but was made liable for general service training locally. Mr. J. F. Gough was similarly dealt with, but was to perform his drills at Howrah. Mr. Donntvan was made liable for local service, special arrangements to be made for his drills. Messrs. L. Mindelli and W. H. Johnstone were made liable for local service at Howrah and Mr. Radcliffe was exempted from general service up to 31st December, but was to perform general service training.

Messrs. Babcock and Welcox next applied for exemption for Messrs. T. Hume and N. M. Bear. It was mentioned that the firm was erecting a large plant at Basrah and that 1,000 of their boilers were now in use in India. Mr. Bear withdrew his application, as he was only liable for local service. Colonel Pugh suggested that Mr. Hume should be put on to general service training as the difficulty about drills would only be experienced for three months. Mr. Hume was exempted from general service up to 31st October, but is liable to general service training locally.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The application of the Mercantile Bank of India was next considered. It was stated that out of 14 members of the staff before the war four had joined up. Out of these one had been killed, one was at present a prisoner and two were still on active service. The present staff consisted of 11 members. Colonel Pugh suggested that four of the men should be made liable for general service as four had been made so liable from the Chartered Bank. The applications of three were withdrawn, seven were exempted from general service up to 31st December but to perform general service training and two others were similarly dealt with, but only exempted up to 31st October.

Mr. C. O. Remsery, Barrister-at-Law, was exempted from general service up to 31st December, but will have to perform general service training. He is at present a member of the Calcutta Scottish.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF BENGAL CHAMBER.

The applications of Mr. D. K. Cunnison, Assistant Secretary, Chamber of Commerce was next considered. He was besides Secretary of the Jute Mills Association and Tea Association, both of which were doing work of national importance. He is at present an officer in the Calcutta Scottish.

President:—I think on the strong representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce we ought to exempt him from general service up to 31st October.

Orders were passed accordingly.

TURNER MORRISON AND CO.'S MEN.

The Hon. Mr. Frank Carter, on behalf of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of seafaring men who are engaged on steamers belonging to the company, of which the firm are local agents. The men are commanders, officers, engineers, and clerks of steamers. The men who had registered did so because they happened to be in port when registration came into force. A general order was passed exempting them from all service under the Indian Defence Act. Captain E. Trott and Mr. E. Houston, superintending engineer of the firm, were exempted from all service up to end of the year.

MUSSOORIE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 9.

The Mussoorie Exemption Tribunal sat on Monday, the Hon. Mr. A. L. Saunders presiding. Captain Miller, O. C. Landour and Mr. Y. B. Milne, Agent of the Alliance Bank, were members. The Station Staff Officer, Landour represented the military authorities.

Mr. Fisher, the local undertaker was exempted from general but made liable for local service.

On the application of Col. Robertson, regarding the Survey of India, exemption till August was sanctioned for Messrs. Morton, Hauson, and Saubolle, who are on field duty, and exemption from general service for Messrs. Rayo, Freeman, Hanley and Biggis.

Dr. Wrench was totally exempted provided he placed his services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Delhi Municipality has passed a resolution recording its appreciation of the substantial services rendered by the late Rai Sahib Wasir Singh to the municipality, and the city and conveying an expression of sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

BEFORE ST. QUENTIN.

CHARGES BY INDIAN LANCERS.

VALUABLE WORK OF THE CAVALRY.

One of the most interesting and extraordinary features in all the fighting east of Bapaume has been the work of our cavalry squadrons in reconnaissance and attack, writes a war correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," stationed at British Headquarters. I confess that after two and a half years of trench warfare I was utterly sceptical of the value of mounted troops, in spite of the "little stunt" (as they called it) in July last. Eight villages have been taken by our mounted troops, and they have captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns. They have liked their hunting. I have seen the Indian cavalry riding across the fields with their lances high, and it was a great sight and as strange as an Arabian Night's tale in this land of France to see those streams of brown, bearded men, as handsome as fairy-book princes, with the wind blowing their khaki turbans.

Night after night our cavalry have gone out in patrols, the leader ahead and alone, two men following, behind them a small body keeping in touch. They ride silently, like shadows, with no clattering of stirrup or chink of bit. They find the gaps in the enemy's wire, creep close to his infantry outposts, ride very deftly into the charred ruins of abandoned villages, and come back with their news of the enemy's whereabouts. A week ago one of their patrols went into the forest of Holnon, and listened to Germans talking. Our men were undiscovered. They took the villages by sweeping round on both sides in a great gallop with their lances down, and the enemy fled at the first sight of them.

CHARGING MACHINE-GUNS.

When the cavalry charged at Equancourt, a body of British infantry, who had come on to the ground six hours earlier than they need have done in order (as they said) not to miss the show, cheered them on with the wildest enthusiasm. "Look at those beggars," shouted one man as the cavalry swept past; "that's the way to take a village. No blighted bombs for them, and hell for leather all the way!"

It was a difficult operation this taking of Equancourt, and was carried out in the best cavalry style according to the old traditions. Equancourt and a little wood in the front of it were held by Germans with machine-guns, and another village to the right named Sorel was defended on the same way, and commanded the field of fire before Equancourt.

"BOLDLY THEY RODE AND WELL."

The cavalry had two spurs of ground in front of them divided by two narrow gullies of re-entrants. One gully ran straight to the village of Equancourt, but was directly in front of the German machine-gun emplacements. The other gully was to the right, and it was through this that the cavalry rode, sweeping round in a curve to Equancourt in two parties Before the charge a third party was posted on the left of the rising ground and swept the wood below Equancourt with machine-gun fire, and a smaller body of cavalry to the right occupied the attention of the enemy in Sorel in the same way.

Then the two attacking parties were launched and rode hard at a pace of 23 miles an hour. The enemy did not stand. After a few bursts of machine-gun fire, which only hit a few of our mounted men, they fled behind the shelter of a railway embankment beyond the village, and most of them escaped.

This cavalry attack is typical of the others, and one strange revelation of them is the comparative harmlessness of machine-gun fire against a cavalry target. By the time the machine-gunners have fired their first shots the horsemen have swept on, and the machine-gunners either lose their nerve or their mark. When our cavalry came out of Roisel they were under observation from kite balloons and under fire from machine and field guns, but, riding very hard, they came through with only one or two casualties.

NERVOUS UHLANS.

All our cavalrymen have a poor opinion of the German Uhlans. The latter are heavy and slow, and avoid encounter, appearing only on the skyline a distance away, slinking into ruins at night, and riding back at the first sight of British troops. They seem to have no confidence in the lance as a weapon, clasping it like a red-hot poker if they come to close quarters with any of our men and using pistols before they get away. In one village our troopers picked up twenty lances and brought them back as trophies.

All this is an interlude between greater and grimmer things. We have not yet come to the period of level open warfare, but have only passed over a wide belt of "No Man's Land," and the fantasy of cavalry skirmishes and wandering Germans and civilians greeting us with outstretched hands from ruined villages will soon be closed by the wire and walls of the Hindenburg line, where once again the old fortress and siege warfare will begin, unless we have the luck to turn it or break through before the Siegfried divisions have finished their fortifications. It is that which makes the enemy nervous and afraid, for in spite of his faith in Hindenburg he knows that his new line of defence does not compare in strength with the positions he has left.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT IN EDUCATION

NECESSARY FACTORS FOR ITS PROMOTION.

In the course of his able presidential address at the First Malabar Students' Conference at Calicut on April 25th Mr. James H. Cousins, Vice-Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, said:—

It is indeed, a challenging fact that at this date in the world's history, the educational authorities of the world's greatest Empire are advertising, through the Minister of Education, for a better system of instruction for the young. Two thousand years and more ago, Plato devised a scheme for the production of the perfect citizen, master of himself (and herself), and servant of all others. But the great struggle of the human spirit in Europe against an unbridled social and religious feudalism, and the later abasement of the same spirit to a heartless commercialism, have brought Europe to a point where it realises that its education is chiefly notable for what it has failed to do. It has ignored as a principle in education Wordsworth's "vision splendid" that the child brings from the pre-natal world: it has preserved as theory and rejected in practice the Christian teaching of a Heaven for which life is a preparation: it has treated with contempt, even as an interesting hypothesis which a really scientific educational system would at least experiment with, the eastern teaching of life behind life. Instead of using education as an instrument for setting free the pure human spirit to consume the refuse of life in the fires of the ideal, we westerners have chained the infant Prometheus to the rock of commercial or professional efficiency, failing to see that these things—excellent as they are when rightly directed—are not ends in themselves, but only phases on the way of education: that education is not an invention of wiseacres to lead youth to the office or the platform, but that all life should lead towards education, towards the fullest expression of the Divine on earth as the necessary preliminary to making life on earth divinely harmonious and happy. Half a century ago Ruskin put his finger on the master-defect in the economic organisation of his time and country—the omission of the Soul. To-day in the light of the hellishly heroic flame of Europe, the same defect is seen in education and men and women are saying: "If we had less training in the pugnacious and selfish use of the mechanics of life, and more in the spirit of human kinship and the development of the powers of mutual service, there would have been no war.

EDUCATION OF THE SOUL.

There can, in very truth, be no true education until the Soul is recognised as the real pupil. The mind and the body must be trained, but we lose the whole meaning of *education* if we regard them as more than instruments of the real self. You cannot *lead forth* the mind, for it is only the register of the hidden thinker: you cannot *lead forth* the body, for it is only the link between the dweller in the body and the world of material things. Mind and body have much to *do*, but nothing to *give* save in so far as they are made more capable of use by the true individual behind them. To specialise on brain culture or body culture, without the moral and aesthetic culture of the soul, is to rubbinment on the crutch of a lame man and leave the leg uncared for. To put the point that I am trying to make, into terms that will be familiar to most of you; *manas*, th mind, is, as the *Bhagavad gita* says, "the slayer of the real." That is to say, if we fit our attention on the purely mental function, we shall develop a sense of separateness and consequently of selfishness; but *buddhi*, the Soul, unifies and heals; and until the *buddhic* element holds the supreme place in school and college curricula and method, we shall grope in the darkness among rival educational fads, and miss the sublime simplicity of true education that seeks to prepare the way for the leading forth of the free soul, which is the real meaning of the word education.

While, however, we insist on a clear idea of education, we must take care that we do not get under the domination of a mere definition. It is well that we emphasise the need for greater attention to the process of "leading forth"; but we must remember that, in addition to the pull from without, there is a push from within, and if pull and push are not in the same direction there will be confusion. In other words, we must take into account the nature of the student as well as the nature of the world that he or she comes into. Here in education, as in everything else in the world of partial and relative things, we are on the horns of the cosmic dilemma, one horn being the particular, the other the general. We have to recognise the claim of each individual Soul that comes into the world of self-consciousness with its delightfully arrogant assumption that it is the centre of the universe: a perfectly natural assumption that was reflected in the science of the days before Galileo in the dogma that the earth was the centre of the universe, and that the whole business of the sun, moon and stars was to give light and heat to humanity. That *geocentric*, earth-centred notion had to be corrected by the *heliocentric*, sun-centred hypothesis, which took the proud little earth by the neck and put it in its place as one of a procession of vassals around the throne of Apollo or Surya: in other words, the second horn of the educational dilemma—the place of the individual as one among many.

ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY.

The whole work of education is shaped by the necessary adjustment between these claims. It has to correlate subject matter to the individual as individual taking up a definite work in life, and also to the individual as a cell in a social organism. But it is probably in the *organisation* of educational work that this problem of adjustment between the particular and the general is most difficult and complex. When the mind is focussed on a particular study, the student becomes absorbed in the impersonal and abstract nature of the study, and is a much more unified being than when moving uneasily among the desires of the flesh and the pleasures of the emotions. But the conditions leading up to the act of study—the hundred and one details arising out of the fact that students have legs and lungs, mouths and degestive organs, and occupy anything but fixed positions in time and space: these are the points of test in practical education, and here particularly a happy co-operation is needed if the porcupine attitude is to be avoided. Sympathy and good humour are wonderful unifiers: grumbling and separateness in will can only accentuate the points of difference, and reduce greatly the possibility of effective impartation or reception of knowledge.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more.
But more of reverence in us dwell."

Yes, but you are entitled to demand that what you are called upon to revere is worthy of reverence. Such an object cannot be symbolised by hard lines about the mouth or imposition lines in a book, least of all by a cane. On the other hand, such an object of reverence cannot be a mere pose on sentimentality. The renunciation of reason which is involved in physical force is hardly to be more condemned than its renunciation in softness and indulgence. Let it be said, however, that while one cannot "love" too much, one can love unwisely: at the same time the greater ultimate evil rests with force, for it does not cure, but only suppresses symptoms, and drives the disease back into the bloodstream to re-emerge elsewhere with greater strength; whereas ease in discipline, where it comes not merely from indifference but from an exaggerated attitude of love, is certain to win some measure of confidence in the long run, though the run will be longer than it might be if both preceptor and student recognised that the ideal condition of true education is not the maintenance of unarmed belligerency between the platform and the desk, but of a community of interest worked out in co-operation, a revival of the ancient relationship of *guru* and *chela*.

TEACHER AND THE PUPIL.

When I was at school I tasted little of the supposed medicinal properties of corporal punishment. A delicate constitution threw me back from games to my books, and was regarded as "a good boy." Fortunately I survived both these phases of disease and lived to learn that when teacher and pupil enter upon a conspiracy of responsibility to each other, to their country, and to humanity, the giving and taking of instruction becomes a jolly adventure: not a surgical operation or a gift, but an exchange. My happiest lectures and lessons are those in which some light comes back to me from my auditors, illuminating which I though I saw clearly before. The day on which, even in the act of teaching, I shall not also be the pupil of my pupils, I shall resign.

But this co-operative relationship needs a connecting link between the functions of giving and taking, otherwise the co-operation may be that of a team of bullocks whose only common purpose is to go in different directions. There must be between teacher and pupil a unifying objective, and it must be in the realm to the impersonal and ideal if it is to escape the separative tendency that comes from attachment to merely personal interests, which are always selfish. Between the personal and a too vague impersonality that is distant and cold, there is an entity that is sufficiently impersonal to avoid the lower selfishness, yet sufficiently personal to give the glow of human kinship and enthusiasm—the great impersonal personaity of your country. In service for her highest spiritual welfare lies the greatest practical ideal of true education. It is only Plato's perfect citizen over again, but in the complicated circumstances of modern education it is necessary to add that if the citizen is to be educated for national service, the education itself must be a national education.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It is hardly necessary to say that, in speaking of National Education, I refer to no sectarian or party meaning of the term. A nation takes in all within the national organism, including even those elements that go against the spirit of nationality. A nation that was all *pro* and no *con* could not exist for a year on this plane of the universe. One occasionally hears the petulant demand for a strict definition of National Education. My own reply to such a demand is that National Education cannot be put into and kept in a definition. If it could it would not be national; for a nation is not a machine that needs calculable quantity of a certain kind of fuel at a fixed time: it is a vait consciousness that is seeking to express and realise itself through laws and institutions in the world; and education, to be national, must be inclusive and fluidic, capable of ready adaptation to the growing needs of the National Soul. I heard not long ago and English-born teacher ask solemnly if National Education in India meant to exclude English and science, because English was a foreign language, and science came from outside sources. The questiner was a graduate of on of the greatest *National* universites of England; he had himself studied both foreign languages and science, and neither he nor his *alma mater* was less English in consequence. National Education cannot exclude: an exclusive spirit in *anti*-national; and the claim for national education in India is for an education that will take in all that is best in the world's thought and activity, and will not interpret *all* as meaning the exclusion of the history and possibilities of the student's own country. There may be a narrower, more conservative view of National Education, but it is not mine. A "nationality" that cannot surmount itself is not worthy of a great nation: and I should ask no less a gift for my own beloved land than the mental and spiritual wealth of the universe. This is, to my thinking the fullest expression of the spirit of co-operation—the declaration of one's own temperamental and racial identity as a nation or individual, coupled with a recognition of the equally vaild claim of others to their own identy, and a determination to work with them in a spirit of friendliness, or of friendly rivalry, towards the purification and ennoblement of all human life everywhere. Those of you who set your faces toward that goal will experience discouragement and opposition; but be at peace; the monsoon of evolution is blowing in your direction, and will break in new life on the Malabar coast as it has broken elsewhere in India.

NECESSITY FOR CO-OPERATION.

But while I have insisted on the necessity for co-operation bttween the two sides of the educational unit, the teacher and the taught, I cannot refrain from adding plainly that the co-operation does not end in a large generalisation: it must come down to particulars: and it is my duty to point out that any claim which you may make for a greater co-operation between your teachers and yourselves will have no *locus standi* in the Court of Commonsense unless you have already promulgated a decree of co-operation *within* yourselves, between the several functions that conjointly, but not always co-operatively, make up the individual known as *you*.

Tolday your system of education does not supply you perfectly with the means to attaining this threefold harmonisation through which the beauty and inspiration of the Soul may come into the life of India in its fulness; and it is because I recognise in the deliberations of this Conference, and in its work during the year, a potent means to bringing the Co-operative spirit fully into education, to the great good of India and the world, that I am proud to take the chair here to-day.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR HAIR BEAUTIFUL.

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ABYSSINIA'S EMPRESS

CORONATION CEREMONY AT ADDIS ABEBA.

Describing the Coronation of the Empress of Abyssinia, Reuter's Addis Abeba correspondent states that it was conducted with great pomp. The ministers of the Entente Powers represented their Governments, time not permitting of the despatch of special envoys.

The German Minister and Turkish Consul-General were not present, being without orders from their respective Governments.

After the actual Coronation, at which no European was allowed to be present, the Empress took her seat on a throne in the centre of a large platform which had been erected in the courtyard of the Cathedral of St. George. The Bishop of Abyssinia, in a speech, dwelt on the incidents that had led to the dethronement of Lidj Jeassu and the proclamation of Princess Zaudito (daughter of the Emperor Menelik) as Empress. He said that this was not the first time that Abyssinia had had a Queen, and in Europe many queens had ruled. He referred especially to England over which country a queen had ruled for sixty years, and during that time England had become a great nation.—The Daily Mail."

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G Allan, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A S Birrell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W H Brodie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F C Buchanan, Royal Scots.
Lieut M E P Burn, Black Watch.
Major J L Dent, South Staffords.
Lieut E Evans, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J M Grant, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A C Hay, Gordons.
Lieut R A Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Hillier, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut F C Hyde, West Kents.
Lieut M A A Lillis, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut S McClarence, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G C McEwan, Seaforths.
Captain J Martin, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Matheson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A H Pryor, Northumberlands.
Captain J G Rae, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V Ridge, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G D Ross, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Smith, Gordons.
Lieut-Colonel H E Trevor, Essex.
Second-Lieut F W Turner, Cameronians.
Secod-Lieut H E Tyser, Black Watch.
Secod-Lieut N V Wallis, Cheshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G H F Maude, Royal Fusiliers.
Major H Millard, Northamptons.
Captain C E Stewart, Durhams.

WOUNDED.

Captain D A Ballard, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F C Barlow, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J M Beattie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R C Beaumont, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R H Blair, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T S Blair, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A M Black, Gordons.
Lieut P Booth, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J C Brackenridge, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T Brameld, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S S Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A S Carter, Wiltshires.
Lieut J E Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Crabbe, Northumberlands.
Lieut C Curtis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C E Derwin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G M Duncan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H S Edmonds, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut D S Fraser, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Gilchrist, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut P L Goudie, Flying Corps.
Reverend S F L Green, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J C W Greig, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A W Griffe, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T A Grose, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E R Gunner, Flying Corps.
Lieut E Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G R Hattersley, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W W Henderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut G H Jacob, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S F Jewers, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J A Kellie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J A Lawrie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut De S H Lewis-Barned, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J K Lipscomb, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain W Loftus, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Mccosh, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J McDonald, Notrhumberlands.
Captain W McHardie, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J Mevey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C M Maud, Field Artillery.
Reverend J B Mayall, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G Menary, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C H Miller, Suffolks.
Captain N Morrison, Camerons.
Captain J F Murphey, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A A Noville, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A F T Ord, West Yorks.
Captain W Parker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H H Peppe, Lancers.
Second-Lieut C V Perry, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Platt, Engineers.
Major W Pollock, Field Artillery.
Captain J S Prentice, Medicals.
Lieut E Rait-Kerr, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G W Relph, Yorkshires.
Captain G L Ritchie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S G Robinson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G Ross, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J W Scott, Scotts Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Shanklard, Argylls.
Second-Lieut D R Sillars, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut I G Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Smith, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J R Smith, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel C B F Smyth, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W Standen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J L Stewart, Argylls.
Brigadier-General P V P Stone, Royal Scots.
Lieut H V F Thomas, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H H Thornley, Leinsters.
Captain J H Tiltman, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R E Trease, Field Artillery.
Captain C B Tweedie, Scottish Borderers.
Captain C W Ward, Wiltshires.
Lieut F Waterhouse, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A F Whitsitt, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J H Worsley, Liverpools.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J W Lumley, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R E Adeney, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F Ashcroft, Liverpools.
Captain A F Baker, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C B Boughton, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut G N Brockhurst, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E T Dunford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A J E Etches, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Holland, Flying Corps.
Lieut F L Kitchen, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut L G Lovell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Matthews, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S Roche, Flying Corps.
Captain D M Tidmarsh, Irish Regiment.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 387, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

13th Hussars:—Captain H. G. T. Newton.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R.F.A.:—2nd-Lieut. The Hon. F. I. Thesiger.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Royal Lancasters:—2nd-Lieut. T. Harvey.

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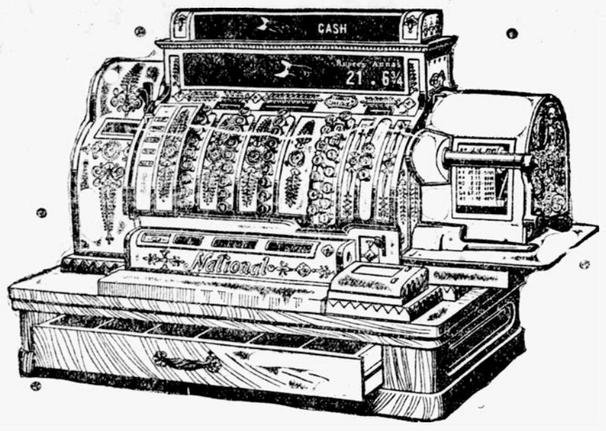

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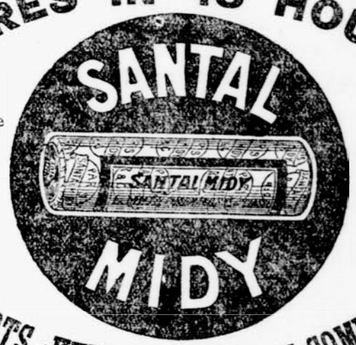

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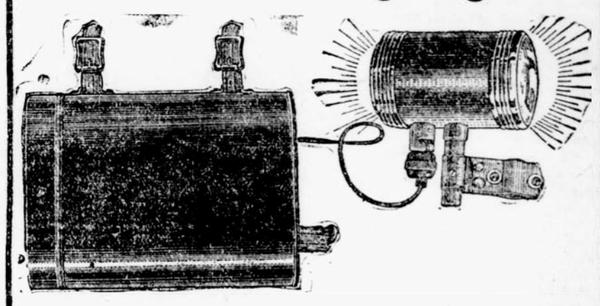

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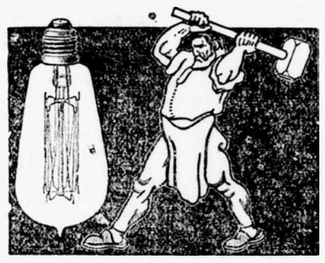

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Full Jewelled, Lever; Sterling Silver Rs. 30;

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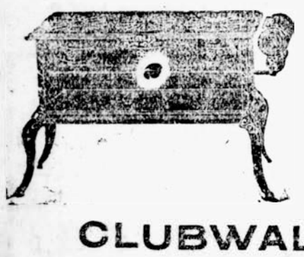

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Printed and published by John F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay